P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,845—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	10th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7399	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mocca	4,253	15th Feb. 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900,

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

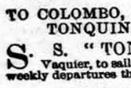
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a m., on the 8th February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 19th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 9th February.

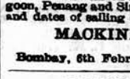
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	29th "
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	540	825	880	9[illegible]	1 00
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rom same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. MULL'S

WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

DRUG DEPARTMENT.
PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED.
PERFUMES, HAIR WASHES, POMADES,
TOOTH BRUSHES & DENTIFRICES.
SELECT ASSORTMENT OF HAIR BRUSHES.
MEDICATED LOZENGES.
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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BELTS
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FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN IDEAL MORNING LAXATIVE.
TWO.
2 Annas, Each.

ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM IN CONSTITUTION.
BLACK.
Prepared only by

OF GREAT VALUE IN OBESITY.
RAVENS.
Rs. 1-8 Doz., Bottles Extra.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
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MANUFACTURERS
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following:—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 38 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.
Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at rates to learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE.
OPENED FROM 1st NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES,
LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,
in aid of the Funds of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT:
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.
Pipers.—The Royal Scots Regt.
Piper Major, J. McCallum.
Piper D. Weir.

PART I.

1. Song.....Turn ye to me .....Songs of the North.
Mr. DOUGLAS BINNING.
2. Song .....Annie Laurie .....
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
3. Violin Solo ...Adagio and Canzonetta ..Toddart.
Miss MACKINLAY.
4. Song .....Angus MacDonald .....Roeckel.
Madam LILY HOWARD.
(Her Last Appearance in Public before leaving for England.)
5. Song.....Pat's all There .....
Captain CUPPAGE.
6. Song .....The Flowers of the Forest..Miss May ew.
INTERVAL.

PART II.

7. .....Highland Step Dance .....
PIPER.—D. WEIR.
8. Song .....Mary.....T. Richardson.
Mr. MARSHALL REID.
Violin Obligato by Miss MACKINLAY.
9. Song.....Caller Herrin' .....
(By Special Request.)
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
10. Violin Solo ..... (a) Berceuse Renard.
(b) Kuyawiak Wieniawski.
Mr. HENRY W. ASTELL.
11. Song .....The Banks of Allan Water.....Lewis.
Miss MAYHEW.
12. Duet.....The Crookit Bawbee .....
Mrs. MACMILLAN and Mr. DOUGLAS BINNING.
AULD LANG SYNE.
Accompanist.....Mr. Seymour Dove.
Piano kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3: Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY RACES.
FEBRUARY 10TH, 12TH, 14TH, and 17TH, 1900.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKET.—
Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including Tickets for 2 Ladies ..... Rs. 20
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Tickets for 2 Ladies 16

DAY TICKETS.—
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Ticket for 1 Lady 5
Private Paddock 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members W. I. T. C. are admitted to Private Paddock free.

Application for Season Tickets should be made to SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., BYCULLA CLUB, and must be accompanied by remittance for cost of ticket.

NOTICE.—Season Tickets for Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for Bombay Races.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "FALLODON HALL," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 6th February, 1900.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. JAMES DOUGLAS will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m., on "Odds and Ends of Bombay History"; being an Exhibition of Bombay Government Paper of 1678 and Relics of 1790, 1810, 1845 and 1865 with Brief Explanations.

Members, their families and friends, are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 6th February, 1900.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900, at 5-30 P.M.

JAMES A. EZECKIEL, CAPT.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th January, 1900.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1900 and following days, commencing at 2 P.M., a quantity of old MARINE and NAVAL STORES consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead old, Cordage, Blocks, Chain Cable, Boats, Drums, Scrap and Old Iron and Steel Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 15th idem.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the sale; otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 5th February, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DOST MAHOMED LADAK, late of KHOJA MAMOMEDAN, Deceased.

BAI SONBAI, widow of the Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the First day of February in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 2nd day of February, 1900.
Messrs. THAKURDAS DHARAMSI CAMA & HORMASJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA GHELLABHAI KARSANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

SHA PARBHUDAS GANGADAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 1st day of February, 1900.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in trade in India.

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Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Tuesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SUB-LESSEE & MANAGER: MR JAS. BELL.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
AND FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
ADA DELROY CO.,
(Fourth tour round the world.)
A GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

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A TERPSICHOREAN REVELATION.
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THE LONDON BIOSCOPE.
NOVEL ILLUSIONS.
12 METROPOLITAN STAR ARTISTES
3 HOURS PROGRAMME.
CHASTE ARTISTIC LAUGHABLE
BEWILDERING.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
Admission: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Doors open at 8-15. P.M. Commence at 9-15 Sharp.
Carriages 12-15.
JAS. MORGAN,
Business Representative.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "TONKIN," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo, in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th February, 1900.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been given will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation, called for Thursday, the 8th February 1900, at 3 p.m.:—

42. From Mr. S. D. Khote, seconded by Mr. Khurshedji Nasarwanji Wadia, for expressing regret at the death of Lt.-Col. Selby.

43. From Mr. F. Sorabji Talevarkhan.—That commissioner's attention be drawn to the necessity of widening the part of Mathew Road at the foot of French Bridge and he be asked to submit estimate of cost.

44. From Mr. Khurshedji Nasarwanji Wadia.—That the letter from Government, General Department, regarding the Chowpati Section of D. Ward Street Scheme, be read and considered.

45. From Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee—That Commissioner be asked whether it was not the Health Officer's duty to apprise the public of the offensive smell due to decomposition of dead rats mentioned at page 702 of the administration report &c.

46. From Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar.—Kt. That the letter, dated the 2nd February 1900, from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, I.C.S. Chairman, Provisional Committee for Post Graduate Education, on the subject of the Scheme for a University of Research in India, be read and considered. That the Corporation highly appreciates the patriotism and munificence of Mr. J. H. Tata in endowing the Research University. That in the opinion of the Corporation it is extremely desirable that the Head-quarters of the University of Research should be located as near the City of Bombay as can possibly be arranged and that the Corporation are also of opinion that the University has a strong claim for assistance from this Municipality. That a Committee be appointed for suggesting to what extent and in what manner this assistance should be rendered.

47. From Mr. N. N. Katrak—That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain if Mr. Santo Crimp or his firm will accept the post of Consulting Engineers to the Bombay Municipality, and if so, on what remuneration.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Office, 6th February, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE PARIAN AND TERRA-COTTA FIGURES, ALABASTER WARE, MAJOLICA WARE, &c.

ON FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods suitable for drawing room decorations, consisting of large Parian and Terra-cotta figures, Alabaster pillars with centre pieces leather dressing cases, travelling wall brackets, travelling time-pieces, Majolica jardineers, fancy glass table ornaments, best platedware, suitable for Hotels and Messes, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the goods are on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Macropolo and Co.'s premises valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by Davies Canjee and others, elegant chiffoniers and cornor cabinets, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs Sinzapore cane chairs, handsome teak bedstead, carpets, 3 and 4 light lamps, mirror side board, single and double almyrah, 14 stops American organ in good order, handsome and light rubber tyred wheel victoria glass front double seated brougham handsome powerful and fast black Arab mare and grey Arab horse, English harness, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view this afternoon.

P. S.—The carriages and horses will be on view from 4 to 6 p.m., till the day of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. T. H. Jones, consisting of wearing apparel, revolver, dressing case, books, pneumatic bicycle, clothes, press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, easy chair, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Grand Auction Sale of valuable Gold Jewellery, Gold Silver, and Nickel Watches, Clocks, Platedware, and Soap Furniture.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th and THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Dalmar and Co.'s lamp depot, the whole of the valuable and large stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. Peterson and Co. (Agents to Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co.), consisting of gold bracelets, jewelled rings, ladies' and gents' gold alberts, gold pendalan studs, ladies' and gents' new gold, silver, and nickel watches of various description, table, carriage, and wall clocks, majolica wall clocks, best platedware, suitable for presents, valuable marble clocks, large size glass show cases, and cupboards, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW HANUMAN LANE, IN THE GULLY CALLED PATAKWADY.

Under instructions from MR. RATANSEY JEWRAJ the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Lakhmidas, widow of Hari Anajee Teli, the deceased mortgagor, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of May, 1896, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., sell the undermentioned property, by Public Auction, on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of the New Hanuman Lane, in the Gully called Patakwady, without the Fort, in the Island and registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 117, new No. 915, old Survey No. 4-1183, and new Survey No. 1762, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 1145, and Street Nos. 33 to 43, containing by admeasurement 71 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and 88½ feet in length or thereabouts, making about 622 square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East, by the house of Ganoo Gopal, on the West, by the said Hanuman Lane or public passage, on the North, by the sweeper's passage, and on the south, by a passage, and which said hereditaments, messuage, and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Laxmibai and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply either to the undersigned, or to Mr. Minocheher Ardeshir Vakil, Attorney for the mortgagee at his office at Watson's Buildings, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th February, 1900.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CYCLONE OF AMUSEMENT.
ENTERPRIZE HAS ARRIVED.

THE MONARCHS OF ALL.
HARMSTON'S,
HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS,
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

THE ONLY ENTERTAINMENT
During the FASHIONABLE SEASON of Calcutta that received THE PATRONAGE of
H. E. THE VICEROY AND SUITE
GRAND OPENING, TO-NIGHT,
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GRAND OPENING, TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PERFORMANCE AT 9-15 SHARP.
REMEMBER WE START PUNCTUALLY.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10.
N.B.—All Matinee Performances are exactly the same as *Night*.

NO CURTAILMENT WHATEVER.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.
"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."
BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes, 6 Chairs	Rs. 20	Second Platform Chairs	Rs. 2
Single Seat Boxes	" 4	Stalls Carpeted Seats	" 1
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs	" 3	Gallery, (Natives only)	As. 8

Mrs. HARMSTON LOVE, PROPRIETRESS.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.
HANS DREWITZ, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted open quarters brougham.
1 handsome grey Arab, quite in harness.
1 chestnut pony, quite in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at old Court, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of Choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold and silver ferns, Ceylon palms, orchids, garden tools, &c., the property of C. A. R. CROMMELIN, Esq., General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Abdoola Hajee Dawood and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Hajee Ali Suleman, under the power of sale reserved to him in the indenture of mortgage, dated 30th December, 1893, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 square yards and 8-9th of square yard, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes and Ward No. and Street No. and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Parel Road, on or to wards the west by public passage for sweepers, on or towards the north by the house lately of Ghatee Mahadoo Hury Varade and on or towards the south by public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ali Sulleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi Cama and Hormusjee, Solicitor, at their offices, No. 65, 67, Elphinstone Road or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 45, Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carvel French polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, majolica jardineers, fancy glass tables ornaments, best platedware, suitable for Hotels and Messes, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the goods are on view.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Sale of Mill stores, one brand new Green's Fuel Economizer, Surplus and old cast iron and wrought iron, Mill gear, cogged wheels, drum pullies, pipes, engine-bed stones, sizing materials, white and coloured yarn, &c.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. the official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1900, at 2-30 p.m., sell by public Auction, in the compound of the Oriental S. and W. Co., Limited, at Pardeo,

A large stock of Mill stores, comprising of leather and camel hair beltings, bobbins, roller, skins, roller clearer and sizing cloths, ring travellers, dyes, English warp and weft in cops from Egyptian and American cotton, healds and reeds of different sorts, iron, copper, &c., bardings assorted, twine, hessian fillets, collar rings, hemp ropes, rubber valves and rings, packings, cotton waste of different sorts, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

Also on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1900, at 2 p.m.,

One brand new Green's fuel economizer, comprising of 24 sets of pipes, there being 8 pipes in each set, a number of various sorts and sizes of wrought iron and cast iron drum pullies, level, spur, and pinion wheels, brackets, couplings, engine-bed stones, piston rods, boiler flues, pipes, bends, valves bolts, fluted and plain roller's flyers, &c.

Mill stores, viz:—Leather and camel hair beltings, bobbins, roller skins, roller clearer and sizing cloths, ring travellers, dyes, heald and reeds, iron, copper, &c., bardings assorted, twine, Hessian fillets, hemp ropes, rubber valves and rings, packings, cotton waste of different sorts and other articles too numerous to mention.

Also a quantity of white and coloured yarn in bundles and loose.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th February, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Ballasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.,

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO., LD,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,800 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ARQ. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 14.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

DESPATCH BOXES of Sound English make, Strong and Durable to hand, also STEEL TRUNKS by Short, Short, & Co., in three sizes at Reduced Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

SIX for Rs. 24-0.—Gent's Soft-Fronted Shirts, in the Best Oxford Gauze Matte, made to special order in White, Pink, Pale Blue, Heliotrope and Green. ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED.—The services of an ENGINEER and 4 First Class UPPER SUBORDINATES P. W. D. State Qualifications, Age, Experience and salary required; also where last Employed. Apply Sharp with Testimonials to the DEWAN, Idar State.

WANTED.—Various kinds of CALENDARS of this year for Artistic Floral Decoration. A good advertisement. Please send to Mr. H. A. DUBASH, "Florist" near Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED.—NATIVE DOCTOR or HOSPITAL ASSISTANT. For particulars, apply to Khan Bahader, ARDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS, No. 6, Hipon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J," Gazette Office, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sortsof house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel does the best (Glazing) for Shirt's Cuffs and Collars if sent after get washed by your own (Dhobees) within a short Notice.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, 12 years' Experience, the only place to save your expensive Clothes from being spoilt by Washing or Cleaning.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. PATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestina, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Oil Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Anas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

DOCTOR MENIST

SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	.60	28	16
With Single Temple	.50	24	13
With Cur	.50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	.50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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" Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LORD SANDHURST MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Friends and Admirers of H. E. LORD SANDHURST will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5-15 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900.

N. G. CHANDAVARKER,
BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
FAZULBHOY VISHRAM,
S. M. MOOSES,
J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
ALEX: McKENZIE,
G. COFTON,
VEERCHUND DEEPCHAND,
Joint Provisional Secretaries.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW
TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH and 15TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

In Classes 9, 10 13, and 16, read Arabs and Country-breds. Classes 23, 24, and 25, read the Turn-out to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from
D. LINDSAY,
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MESSRS. LATHAM ABERCROMBIE and Co., having RESIGNED the AGENCY of the above Co. Applications to act as their Successors from firms of influence should be made direct to the Head Office, No. 1, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

THIS Examination will be held in the month of May next, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay. Printed Copies of Pamphlet, giving particulars of regarding the same, can be had on payment of Annas Four at the Office of the Principal of the Institute. Applications for Examination should be delivered to the Principal not later than THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900.

This Examination is open to Students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute as well as to outsiders.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

NOTICE.

NOEICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent must be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servents proceading to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVISON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
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„ 9	Months,	5½	„ „
„ 6	„	5	„ „
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At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
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Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
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Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32		...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.		...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann		...
Cold Shoulder, The - 26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt		...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.		...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks		...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow		...
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.		...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32		...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32		...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32		...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ		...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32		...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32		...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker		...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32		...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hoand)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers		...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len		...
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep		...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson		...
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Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown		...
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"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman		...
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Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader		...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser		...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley		...
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ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
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For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water 4-21m., 5-50a.. Low water, 10-46m., 11-50a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Defence Rehearsal Manœuvres.
Concert in the Town Hall in aid of the Funds of the Scottish Orphanage, 9-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Opening Night, 9-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association will take place this afternoon, at 5 p. m., at Government House.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January was 6,003, the daily average being 190, new admissions, 1,028.—Parsees 859, Hindus 2,950, Mahomedans 1,382, and Christians 872. 175 children were vaccinated this month.

DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTORS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bartley charged Sakaram Hari and Kalco Bhiwaji, bill-collectors, in the employ of Messrs. Dunnett and Co. the first with criminal breach of trust in respect of three bills, of the total value of Rs. 50-12, and the second with the same offence in respect of a bill for Re. 10. Mr. Olliviera, pleader, defended the second accused. Both accused having pleaded guilty to the charges, the first accused was sentenced to six months' and the second to two mouths' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAMPLED ON BY A BULLOCK.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Bellasis Road, regarding the death of Essoob Chandbhoy, a Mahomedan boy, aged about six years, son of a stone-mason. Deceased resided with his parents in Babakhan's Chawl, at Bellasis Road. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 28th ultimo, the boy was playing in the street in front of his parents' house. A municipal water-cart, drawn by a pair of bullocks, was passing through the street and the deceased, in attempting to cross the road in front of it, was knocked down by one of the bullocks and trampled on. The driver immediatly pulled up and a passer by removed the deceased. The lad sustained a bleeding wound on his right foot and on the arrival of his father on the spot, he was removed to J. J. Hospital. Here the injured foot was dressed and deceased was taken home by his father. Twice again the father took his son to the hospital and had the dressing renewed. On Saturday last lock-jaw set in and the boy was unable to swallow any food. The spasms increased in severity, and he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from tetanus following a wound on his right foot, which he had received by his having been accidentally knocked down and trampled on by a bullock in a municipal water-cart.

THE ADA DELROY COMPANY.

ONE of the brightest, smartest and most up-to-date performances that has visited Bombay for some time is the Ada Delroy Company, who are now appearing at the Novelty Theatre nightly to crowded houses. Last evening the rippling and sparkling fun of the first part was as merry as on former occasions. The pictures in the London Bioscope Exhibition were particularly clear and steady, and evoked much applause. Mr. Edward Ford amused the audience with his extraordinary facial contortions, and Miss Lita was in capital voice. But, perhaps, the most interesting portion of the entertainment was that in which the White Mahatma successfully answered a number of questions put to her from different parts of the house, the replies being acknowledged by the wondering querists as quite accurate, and producing throughout the audience unbounded applause. The Company's season in Bombay will be of brief duration, so patrons should lose no time in securing seats.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	35	1	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	5	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	22	8	53
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	15	9	33
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Hyculla and 1st Nagpada	16	6	94
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	3	19
G Mahim and Worli	8	1	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	27	54
Total	125	60	339
Total plague deaths to date	64,880	56,178	
Same date last year	114	92	231

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	54
Deaths	39

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Deaths	3

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths there from reported to Government, during the week ending January 26th, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	704	465
Karachi	32	27
Poona (including Catonment)	3	2
District.		
Surat	13	11
Thana	26	26
Nasik	9	8
Poona (excluding City)	16	11
Satara	69	52
Sholapur	134	111
Ahmednagar	22	12
Kolaba	21	17
Ratnagiri	21	12
Belgaum	78	60
Dharwar	94	73
Bijapur	26	20
Karachi (excluding City)	2	0
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	5	3
Kolhapur	66	40
Cutch	5	5
Baroda territory	1	0
Sachin	7	3
Janjira	2	1
Bhor	7	5
Savanur	7	5
Total	1,360	969
Week ending January 19th	1,226	944
Total to date	369,667	289,968

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Kanara, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Akalkot and Aundh were free during the week.

BOMBAY RACES.

ADDITIONAL RACES FOR FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

First Entries closed on Monday, 5th February, 1900.

The Mahaluxmi Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy
Mr S A W's b aus g Truffle, 6 years
Mr Hajee Ismail Saits b e m Seamist
Mr J B's b aus g Marwari
Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Antwerp
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, aged
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's b e g Apthorp, 5 years
Mr Lyndon's b aus g Orion, 6 years

The Fort Stake's—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's ch ch m Karnataky, 4 years
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b ch m Evensong, 5 years
H H Aga Khan's b a h Yildiz, 5 years
Mr Moochool Shah's b c b g Lochin, aged
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch ch m Bijley by Campanile—Water mare, 3 years
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch ch m Esmeralda, 5 years
Mr Fleck's ch a h Brandy
Mr Lyndon's b a g Valma, aged

Second Entries close Wednesday, 7th February.

The following horses have been struck out from the Bombay Races, which will be held on Saturday the 10th February, 1900 :—

The Stand Plate—Redoubt, Gulliver and Allie.
The Bombay Derby—Shanavaz.
The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes—Phelwan, Nobleman and Behram.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 6th February, 1900.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following memorandum was issued last night by Government of Bombay :—

During the week ending the 27th January, 1900, there was no rain in any district. The prices of the staple food-grains have fallen except in Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Kanara, where they are stationary or have slightly risen.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 27th ultimo is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	614,165	640,901
Dependents	167,962	136,611
Gratuitously relieved in villages or poor-houses	47,376	51,349

The following relief works were started during the week under report :—

Ahmedabad.—Excavating the Tank at Akru. Improving the Man Tank and Excavating the Tank at Dhansura.

Surat.—Deepening the Ganu Tank at Pardi.

Sholapur.—Improving the Pandharpur-Satara Road.

Ahmednagar.—Metal-breaking on the Nevasa-Belapur Road.

Khandesh.—Metal-breaking on the Bodwad-Jamti Road.

The addition of three metal-breaking and two road works to the famine programme for the Khandesh District, of one road work to the programme for Sholapur, and of several tank projects to the programme for Ahmedabad has been authorised.

The physical condition of the people on works and in poor-houses and villages is reported by the officers of the Sanitary Department to be generally satisfactory.

Poor-houses were opened during the week under report at Gogha and Viramgham in the Ahmedabad District. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been made for gratuitous village relief and doles to inferior village servants in the Satara District.

Government have from time to time called the attention of the District Officers to the result of the experiments made by Rao Bahadur A. Subbaspathi Moodeliar, of Bellary, in 1876-77, in feeding cattle on prickly-pear leaves. A communication now made by Mr. Moodeliar repeating his directions on the subject has been acknowledged with the thanks of Government, and circulated to all the officers concerned with instructions to give again wide publicity to the directions in their respective Districts. A further allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, for expenditure on operations for the supply of fodder to the affected Districts.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BARODA.

(FROM A BARODA CORRESPONDENT.)

I SENT you an account of how the Baroda State was progressing in its famine relief works and other measures of State help, about the middle of December last. I now send you an account of what has been since done, up to the end of January.

When I last wrote to you his Highness the Maharaja was touring in our Northern Division—Kadi Prant—with the express object of seeing for himself what the condition of the people was, how relief measures were progressing, and what further assistance to the poor could be given by personal enquiry. Much of what his Highness was then pleased to order has been mentioned in the account last sent. I may add generally that wherever he has gone, he gave immediate orders for facilitating work, wherever any official difficulties were brought to his notice, and for fixing general principles for a uniform system of dividing work-people into classes, of the distribution of relief workers on them, of their task work, and pay ment. Harij and Vagod, the two worst suffering districts, were specially fortunate in drawing the attention of his Highness. The Dewan and the Sar Suba were specially deputed to Harij and Chanasma, and the Famine Commissioner to Vagdod to look directly to the condition of the people there, and do all that human efforts could do for the unfortunates. The result was the opening of extensive relief works in both localities, which will last well nigh to the end of this hard season. On learning from one of the special Tagavi officers that advances for Tagavi were already exhausted, his Highness gave him a further order for Rs. 15,000 for the two talukas of Kadi and Kalol only. On seeing a number of disowned children at Mehsana, he ordered a home to be opened there at the State expense for receiving them, and all such other children that may be found anywhere in the Division.

Our Kathiawar Division—the Amreli Panch Mahals—is honoured by his Highness with a visit for a similar purpose, and that province now has reason to bless his Highness for many boons and bounties granted on the spot. Instead of the petty money dole hereto given to children and infirm dependent on relief workers, his Highness has ordered cooked food to be substituted. If the trial succeeds in Amreli in the way of affording more substantial and solid relief, it will be extended to all relief works. In some places his Highness was so affected at the condition of the people, particularly in Dhari and its equally barren Petta Mahal of Khambha, that he ordered clothes to be supplied to all at once; and a special extra anna was given to each of the labourers. To some Girasia women, in great distress, were given sufficiently large sums of money to materially help them. In the Gir (mountain forests) districts, he has given an additional special grant of Tagavi for well-. His Highness has visited the outlying districts of the Amreli Panch Mahals, as also has, as my information goes, accepted the hospitality of many prominent Kathiawar States that came in his tour, with a courtesy rivalling the cordiality with which the invitation was offered.

In my last budget I stated that Rs. 11,48,000 were sanctioned for relief works. In the six weeks that have elapsed since then, Rs. 5,72,910 more have been sanctioned; they mostly consist of tank excavations, road-making and earthwork for railways. The large sum of Rs. 2,74,124, is sanctioned for employing labourers on metal breaking work in the different Divisions. This will supply metal for the many railway lines that are projected, and possibly also a reserve for road-metalling in future years. Rs. 41,870 have been sanctioned for pumps, to be used for lifting water from rivers and wells; Rs. 19,063 for tools and instruments, Rs. 14,700 for hay-pressing machines, Rs. 4,100 for the children's home at Mehesana and Rs. 5,000 for protecting the cattle that are sent to graze in the Songhad forests by the Palanpur and other Mahajans. Rs. 23,000 are granted to the Subas for repairing and deepening old wells, and a like sum is entrusted to them to be used by them on emergency. Thus, altogether, Rs. 9,74,767 are added to the previous allotment of Rs. 11,48,000, making a total hitherto of Rs. 21,22,767 for relief works in various forms and for the necessary appliances. In my previous account, I stated that Rs. 8,80,500 were being given away for Tagavi advances in different forms. To this are added Rs. 4,23,000 in the last six weeks, making a total of Rs. 13,03,500 for Tagavi advances. A large portion of this will be utilised by the recipients for digging wells, Rs. 1,90,000 are granted in the Kadi Division, Rs. 1,25,000 in Amreli; Rs. 1,20,000 in Baroda, and Rs. 25,000 in Naosari. One lakh of rupees are reserved for helping the people of Ankadia and alienated villages. Rs. 57,000 for the maintenance of poor agriculturists and their cattle; and Rs. 15,000 for helping respectable people of good family, who cannot find means of support this year.

The supplying of grass to the agriculturists has become a problem. Grass cannot be obtained by them for any reasonable price, and even at any price near their homes. The transport by railway from Songhad and other forests is limited after all, because the waggons and special trains cannot be had in such numbers as we want. In spite of all the facilities which the railway company can give, and in spite of all the exertions in every direction, not one-tenth of the quantity available could be transported. Still 1,622,217 lbs. of grass have hitherto been supplied to the Kadi Division, 1,957,566 lbs. to the Baroda Division, and 1,14,840 lbs. to the Amreli Division. Endeavours are being made to start cattle camps by having fodder raised near large wells with pumps working on them.

In the last five weeks the numbers working on relief works have been 53,048, 53,781, 53,458, 50,035 and 51,789. During the last week, they were distributed as follows :—

	Number of works.	Average number of daily labourers.
Baroda City	3	2,319
Baroda District	35	8,580
Naosari	10	350
Kadi	30	5,554
Amreli	33	34,886

In the last five weeks, the average daily numbers o persons receiving gratuitous relief have been—9,436, 9,099, 11,723, 12,355, and 12,703.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BANK MANAGERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent McDermott charged Rowji Narayen Parulekar, Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, Krishnaji Narayen Parulekar, Balkrishna Tabia Desai and Hari Surlaji Desai with criminal breach of trust, cheating, inducing delivery of property and falsification of accounts of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation. Mr. Bland, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Karsondas Ubhabhidas Lallubhoy, the complainant in the case; Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended accused Nos. 2, 4 and 5, and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, accused Nos. 1 and 3.

Mr. Bland, in opening the case, said the five accused were all officials of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited. The Bank was formed in June, 1896, a little more than three years ago. Its head office was formerly at No. 173, Broadway Street, Madras, and had a branch in Bombay at No. 5, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. But on the 23rd October, 1899, the head office was transferred from Madras to Bombay. The founder of the Bank was the first accused, who was now known as Raoji Malgiri. He was formerly in Bombay; and his past was shrouded in mystery to a large extent. He was connected with the Bombay Hindu Friend-in-Need Society, which ultimately became the Marriage and Death Benefit Funds. The funds of the last two Associations had been placed in the Deccan Bank and utilized for its purposes. In 1896 Malgiri appeared in Madras and started this Bank. Six other persons, among whom was his brother Vishnu, joined with him. They applied for one share each, and the Bank was incorporated. Except Vishnu none of the projectors of the concern had any cash or interest in the Bank. A Manager's firm was then formed in Madras under the name of M. Hare & Co. This company was not a European firm as one could expect from its name. The letter M. stood far Malgiri and Hare for Hurri, Hurri being the name of the fifth accused, who was a clerk in the Bombay Customs House. The prosecution alleged that the European name was chosen to swindle the public and lead it to believe that there was a European firm at the back of the undertaking. In September, 1896, they came out with a board of directors and with a flourish of titled names. They issued a prospectus, in which they promised a minimum profit of 34 per cent. The prospectus also informed the public that there were very few available shares, the larger portion of them having been snapped up. It was ascertained after a careful inquiry that at that time out of 2,000 shares only 40 or 50 had been taken up and sold. It was also represented in the prospectus. Messrs. William and King, Solicitors of Madras, were appointed solicitors of the Bank, and that the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank were the bankers, whereas neither the solicitors nor these bankers had anything to do with the concern. The prospectus soon attracted notice of the public in Madras, and a leading article appeared in the "Madras Mail," which called into question the *bona-fides* of the Deccan Bank. As a result of that article most of the directors, whose names had been given, at once retired, and no one was left except Malgiri, one Naidu, and another person. These three continued to be the directors until February, 1897, when a general meeting of the shareholders was held. Soon after that another appeal was made to the subscribers. It was stated that the capital of the Bank was increased from two lakhs to ten lakhs in ten thousand shares of Rs. 100 each, and the reason given by them for taking that step was that as they had to disappoint a large number of applicants they had determined to increase the number of shares. As a matter of fact, at the time of issuing this new prospectus in February, 1897, only 400 shares had been taken up, and according to the register of shares the number taken up till the 1st December of the same year was only 900. But strange to say as many as 3,000 shares were found to have been allotted in the last month of the year to various friends and relatives of the accused. An examination of the share register further showed that the number of shares allotted to some of the female relatives of the accused ranged from 300 to 400 each. These were all bogus shares, as the books showed that nothing except the allotment money was paid on account of these shares. These shares attracted a great deal of notice at Madras, for most of them had been taken up in Bombay instead of Madras. This circumstance raised a suspicion in the mind of the complainant, which was subsequently confirmed by an examination of the books of the Bank. The books showed that as many as 400 shares had been allotted to a poor Hindu woman and 300 to a boy of Sawantwadi, only ten years old. As far as they could make out the Bank should have had in hand Rs. 46,000 belonging to the depositors, about Rs. 4,000 belonging to the current account, and the bona-fide capital of the Bank came to about two lakhs of rupees. But out of this they discovered only a sum of Rs. 6,06 and the balance remained to be accounted for. The audit made by Mr. Ferguson of the accounts of the Bank went to show that the balance had gone into the hands of the accused. The system employed by the accused appeared to be that whenever a large deficiency was apparent, they simply took a promissory note, made it out in the name of some worthless person and put it in the Bank's safe as if it were a bona fide security.

Mr. Bland then led evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas Lallubhoy, examined by Mr. Bland, said that he was a barrister-at-law practising in Bombay and was a director of the Deccan Bank, having its head office in 5, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, and a branch office in 173, Broadway, Madras. He was appointed director on 16th December, 1899. The second accused saw him in his office. He had with him a printed balance-sheet for the year 1898. He also produced to him certain extracts from newspapers to show that the concern was a flourishing one. It was on these representations that he was induced to become a director and take up shares in the Company. The cash balances showed in the balance-sheet at Rs. 11,300-7-2 were as a matter of fact Rs. 9,762-3-7 only. On the credit side the demand advances on security of consignments were at Rs. 42,375-10-2. No particulars of the sum could be found from the book. Many of the agency accounts for the year were not made up. He found the balance-sheet to be false. It was signed by M. Hare and Company, as managing agents, and by D. P. Powar, as accountant. Powar was a clerk on Rs. 10 a month. He asked the second accused whether M. Hare and Company was a European firm. He nodded his head. That was in witness' chambers. Witness produced a power of attorney from Madras, showing who the partners in the firm of M. Hare and Company were. He would not have joined the board of directors had he known that M. Hare and Co. was not a European firm. He had been deceived by the second accused in subscribing the shares and joining the board. A preliminary meeting was held in Bombay, when Mr. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji was appointed chairman and the amount of directors' fees was fixed at Rs. 20. A few shares were allotted to persons in the mofussil and the meeting was dissolved. On the 17th January, 1900, the second accused left for Madras taking with him the Bombay books for the purpose of having them audited. He left Coelho, a clerk on Rs. 40, to manage the Bombay office, and gave witness a general power of attorney. On 20th January witness received some information in consequence of which he caused inquiries to be made and questioned Coelho. Finding Coelho's answers unsatisfactory witness called for the cash books and examined them. He found that the cash balance in hand on 23rd January, 1900 at Bombay was, according to the fair cash book, Rs. 10,131-0-3. The cash in the Bank's safe was Rs. 1,494-6-9 that was correct according to what was known as the "general cash book." This examination of books confirmed his suspicions and he ordered Coelho to produce all the books of the Bank, and he had them deposited in the office of the Bank's solicitors for safe custody. Later on he handed them over to Messrs. Ferguson and Irvin for examination and report. He received a report which was annexed to his information. Another report was also made by Messrs. Fergusson and Irvin later on. On examining the accounts, with the aid of Mr. Fergusson, witness found that large amounts had been paid on the second accused's personal account. These sums were entered up in the general rough cash book. The V. N. Phadkey mentioned in the items was the second accused. He had Rs. 4,000 on 22nd March, 1898, and other items on different dates on his private account. These deficiencies were covered up by fictitious promissory notes, one of which was for Rs. 30,000 signed by Anant Shridhar and another for Rs. 4,000, signed by Krishnaji Narayan, the third accused. A repayment of Rs. 7,000 from Anant Shridhur appeared in the books. He had now discovered that the promissory note was a false and fictitious one. It purported to have been signed by Anunt Shridhur, who, at the time of the execution, was a godownkeeper in the Bank's office. An entry, dated the 19th June, 1899, showed that cash was paid to Krishnaji Narayan, the third accused, on demand promissory note for Rs. 6,400. The rough cash book also showed that on that day the Bank received Rs. 6,400 from the second accused, which was paid to the third accused. In the fair cash book no entry had been made about the receipt of Rs. 6,400 from the second accused. Witness discovered that the promissory note in question was a bogus one, and no cash payment had been made for it. Applications were then made on behalf of the accused to release them on bail.

The Magistrate made an order for the release of the first accused on his own recognizance of Rs. 15,000 and two sureties of Rs. 15,000 each and of the fourth and fifth accused on their own recognizance of Rs. 1,000 each and two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each. Bail for the second and third accused was refused.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 13th instant.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A BRUTAL MURDER AND OTHER CRIMES.

IMPERATRIX VS. KATHODIA RAGHO CHAMBHAR.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the 14th December last, convicted him of the murder of one Ganpat Halya and sentenced him to death. Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of Gunpat; also with attempt to commit the murder of Chimi, his daughter-in-law; with killing one Phugi by an act amounting to culpable homicide; and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ramjee with a dangerous weapon. In his confession to a second class magistrate, the accused said: Chimi, one of the persons wounded by me, is my daughter-in-law. She was married to my son Ragho. Alleging that my son was not in good health, Halya Chambhar and his wife Phugi, the father and mother of Chimi, would not send her to my house. Thereupon a quarrel ensued between us, and I had made a complaint against Halya, Phugi, and Chimi for abusing me before the Police Patel of Nizampur, two yearsor so ago. The matter was, however settled and Chimi was sent to my house, but she only stayed for eight days and then ran away. Thereafter I tried to bring her to my house, but her parents would not send her. Halya, Chimi's father, owed me some money, and so I had gone to Sonala to his house to claim the money. I had my dinner there, and then I asked Phugi for my money. She said her husband was not at home, and so she would give when he returned, but at the same time she taunted me by saying whether I was ashamed to go to her house. While in the house I taunted Chimi that while my son was alive, she would not come and live at my house, but misbehaved herself; and that she had remarried no sooner my son was dead. She thereupon abused me; and that enraged me, and I made up my mind to kill Chimi, happen what may. I so made up my mind in the evening before I went to bed. Then all the family members as well as I went to bed. But after an hour or so, I got up from my bed and taking rapi (a leather cutting instrument) from the shoe-making place in Halya's house, I went with it to where Chimi was sleeping. A lamp was burning in the house, I sat on her belly, and as I was going to inflict a wound with the rapi on her throat, her cry brought to the spot her father Ganpat, and he came and held my hand, but snatching it away from him, I gave Ganpat a wound with the rapi on his throat. The blow made him giddy, and I do not know where he went. Then I began giving wounds to Chimi on several parts of the body. I wanted to cut her throat, but as she held my hand, I could not deal a blow there. In the meantime Chimi's mother, Phugi, came to her rescue, but about this time the lamp had gone out and it was dark in the house. In the darkness I continued dealing wounds with the rapi right and left and while telling Phugi as to why she had come, I inflicted my hand with the rapi towards her, but owing to the darkness I could not make out where I hurt her. Ramjya was near Phugi at the time, and my dealing blows with the rapi in the darkness right and left also hurt him. Chimi had been crying out for help, and in consequence thereof some Kunbis came there from the neighbourhood. They thought I was a thief, and two of them dealt me blows on my shoulders. I said I was not a thief, and would not run away. They then knew that I had killed and wounded persons in the house, and thereupon they tied me to a post with a cord and sent a man to inform the police. The police came in the morning and brought me here.

Mr. Tyabjee concurred with the unanimous verdict of guilty of all charges, which was returned by the jury. He thought the accused had been guilty of cruel and cowardly acts. He attacked Chimi deliberately with the avowed intention to kill her, and when any inmate of the house came to prevent him from effecting his purpose, he recklessly attacked that person. He must have known that the wound given to Phugi was likely to cause death; and judging from the nature of the wound received by Ganpat, he intentionally inflicted an injury which he knew would cause his death in all probability. There was no provocation which could mitigate the offences and Mr. Tyabjee could see no circumstance palliating them in any measure. He sentenced accused to death for the murder of Ganpat; to transportation for life for attempt to commit murder of Chimi (to be carried out only if the first sentence was not executed); to ten years' transportation for killing Phugi; and to five years rigorous imprisonment for causing grievous hurt to Ramjee, the last two sentences to take effect only if the first two were modified.

Their lordships looking to all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 100 7-8 plus 1-4
Bar Silver 27 5-8
3 per cent. French Rentes ..... 100 3-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109 1-2
Paris Exchange ..... 25·18 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... 04 1-4
Copper Braziers £82-10
Yellow Metal ..... £ 6-13-16

The steamer Wagner and Stolzenfels have arrived at their destinations.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning with sellers of ready Telegraphic and Demand at 1-4 5-32, for the latter usance a little was given at 1-4 3-16, but this did not last long. The opening rate for credits was 1-4 13-32 for the mail, at 1-4 3-8 for 21 February, but during the forenoon the latter rate was accepted for this mail and at Rs. 1-4 5-16 business was practicable for all March.

Business is reported in T. T. as Rs. 1 4 3-32 and D. D. 1 4 1-8 for March, but the Seller would not go on.

Closing quotations are:—

T T	1 4 5-32
D D	5-32
3 Months' Sight Credits ..	13-32
3 ,, Franc	172 1-2
30 days in Hongkong	143
,, Shanghai	194
,, Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at Rs 95 5-16 ready, and Rs. 95 9 16 for 1st March, declined 1-16th, and later on improved to opening rate.

The majority of Marwarees having left Bombay on account of the plague, which is by no means unusual at this time of the year, business is restricted in the extreme.

STOCKS AND SHARES—Steady with a few alterations in prices.

Commercial Bank of India ..... Rs. 75
Manockji Petit S. and W. Co. ..... Rs. 1025

COTTON.—The markets in Liverpool and Manchester both closed firm.

Surats dull; Arrivals easier.

Total day's Sales	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec. for Export	500 ,,
Total day's Imports	1,000 ,,

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Feb. Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.
4 41	4 38	4 35	4 29	4 27
—3	—3	—4	—3	—3

New York—

Day's receipts at U. S. Ports	37,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
,, France and Continent	23,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 5-16
Futures, May	7·92—1
,, August	7·91
Silver	60 1-8
Exchange on London	4·87 1-2—1-4

The market opened with a quiet feeling, but as sellers at Colaba refused to follow the decline, rates advanced somewhat and at the close Good Broach was quoted at Rs. 236 and F. G. Bengals, at Rs. 216.

For export there was little or no enquiry, but for local consumption the mills bought some 1,000 bales Barsee at 240.

WHEAT is quoted at Rs. 5-8 for New White Delhi without any business.

SEEDS.—

Gingelly—No business to report, but rates keep firm.

Castor—Unchanged at Rs. 37-8 per candy.

Linseed—Some ready business has been done at Rs. 8-5-0 per cwt.

The quotation for Brown Rape from London comes 39 1-4 for Dunkirk for April-May. Market easier.

FREIGHTS.—The market is very firm especially for this month and as high as 22s. 5d. has been paid for measurement cargo for Hamburg.

The Marcholoding owners are firm inasking for 20s.

No less than 5 steamers coming here for this and next month are reported fixed away.

COALS.—Rates are very steady and a large business is reported in Indian qualities to-day:—

3,000 tons Dasharpur	15-4
2,000 tons Jardines, for early shipment.	14-4
500 tons Bird's Navigation, for Feb....	13-8

And a line of Dasharpur for next year (1901) was done at Rs. 14-8.

YELLOW METAL AND COPPER.—Nothing doing and though Home prices are quoted higher there is at present no response on this side.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay for the two days, Sunday and Monday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	836
Barsee and Nuggur	503
Berar	1,868
Total Comras	3,202
Hingunghat	249
Dhollera	423
Broach	460
Comptah and Dharwar	72
Bonzals	4,651
Persian	86
Total	9,143

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	409
Linseed	672
Rapeseed	31
Gingellyseed	39,315
Poppyseed	122
Groundnuts	21
Castorseed	355
Rice	13,834

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND SON'S Liverpool friends' latest market report is as under:—"Since our last, the trend of prices has on the whole been upwards, and values on balance show an improvement of 5 points for near, and 1 to 2 1-2 for distant positions. The advance was due to the less aggressive attitude of the New York bears, the easing off the Money Market, the more cheerful news from the seat of War, and the continued small crop movement. In Manchester a very large business is being done, and in Ellison's opinion spinners must soon become free buyers, as their stocks of cotton are only small. As you will see from the new edition of "cotton facts," Shepperson estimates the season's yield at 9,100,000, and adding 400,000 bales of old cotton, arrives at his figures of 9,500 000 for the Commercial Crop. His estimate of the consumption is 11,300 000 against Ellison's of 10,232,000 bales. The total visible and invisible supply of American on 1st September last year was 3,000,000, the movement so far points to a crop of 8 500,000—11,500,000. If we accept Shepperson's figures for consumption, 11,300 000. Total visible and invisible supply on 1st September, 1900, only 200,000. Of course, these are extreme figures, but possibilities. Though the crop will probably exceed 8 1-2 millions this much at least we can safely assume, that it is a small crop. Some people, among them Mr. Henry Neill, still allege that very large stocks are kept back in the uncounted interior town, but farmers and inferior holders were said to be waiting for 7 per cent., and have repeatedly been able to obtain over that price, and no large amount of cotton has come out in spite of the two recent big drops. Could human nature have withstood temptation to sell out at good prices, when market looked like declining? But even supposing our view to be incorrect, and the cotton to be there, then we must consider that the South has the financial power to hold it as long as she likes. As a proof of the financial strength of the South, we may mention that on the 10th (January) she sent 7 million dollars to New York to assist the money mart." "Price McCormick &Co. had made themselves the guiding star of the South, and after having for months advised all and sundry to stick to their cotton, they suddenly gave the signal to let go. The result must have been sorely disappointing to them. The "come into sight" dropped from 320,000 bales during the week preceding Christmas steadily to 235,000, 209,000 and 174,000 last week! A feature of our market has been the buying of very near and selling of distant positions. About the middle of October, December-January and July-August were quoted at the same price while to-day January commands a premium of 19 points over July-August. At the great difference between the current month and the spot quotation for middling it does not pay importers to tender cotton, and holders of January contracts can with impunity run the current month, letting their contracts slowly go towards the end of the month, and buying February at so much less. Counting on a large crop, English and continental spinners and manufactures have over sold themselves in yarn and cloth, and in this way there is a large short interest still open, with regard to the general situation we have on the one hand, the exceedingly strong statistical position, which is gaining in strength from week to week and on the other hand we must not forget that current prices must after all be satisfactory to the planter and farmer, and induce them to cultivate a much larger acerage. Preparations for planting will shortly begin in the more southern cotton states, and the fear of a bumper crop next year may have a sobering and depressing influence many months before the first bale will come to light. This depression (if it comes) will only be felt on the very distant new crop positions, viz., September-October and later ones. Some merchants think that price of 4 1-2 for spot discounts a crop of 9 1-2 mill. with all the above contingencies of the next crop. Others speak even of 5d. as Liverpool has not enough for Lancashire's choice to the end of August, so stocks must be replenished by paying higher prices in America.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., will be commenced in the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of February 16.

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of FEBRUARY, 16.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GREIG—January 18, at Elizabeth-place, Jersey, Colonel Piercy Henderson Greig, Indian Staff Corps, aged 56 years.—R. I. P.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MAJRA—February 6, Mr Merwanjee Cowasjee Majra, father of Cowasjee and Beramjee Merwanjee Majra, died last night. Funeral at 7 a.m. this (Wednesday) morning, at his residence, at Agiari Mohollà, Khetwadi, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAVEN—January 31, at Calcutta, the wife of J A Craven Karachee, of a son.

NEWBOULD—January 28, at 41, Alexandra Road, Bedford, the wife of B B Newbould, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHATTERTON—BIRCH—January 31, at the Cathedral, Ranchi, by the Rev F Boyd, Captain B R Chatterton, IMS, to Nora Killen, third daughter of J Briscoe Birch, D S Police.

DEATH.

COWLEY—February 1, at Barhella, the infant son of H V Cowley.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

SOME interesting facts are given in "Commercial Intelligence" showing the effect of the latest scientific improvements on trade and the development of certain industries under the stimulus of the demands created by the war in South Africa. Cold storage and mechanical refrigeration on steamships and on railways have enabled Canada to ship butter to Great Britain in 1898 to the extent of nearly 10½ millions of pounds valued at £383,110 sterling. This more than doubles the amount sent in 1894. Experiments were made in exporting Canadian small fruit to England last year under cold storage and refrigeratiug conditions, and the result is hopeful for the American fruit. It sounds ill however for the small fruit of the provinces in England, where nominal prices prevail during the greater part of the season for the grower. The private consumer may benefit by the importation of fruit from Canada, as hitherto he has paid a price one-tenth of which would make the grower a rich man. The War Office has indentedon a Canadian firm at Ontario for 25,000 pounds of evaporated vegetables for the troops in South Africa. The Canadian canal system has immensely developed, and the Chicago wheat merchants in consequence see their way to shipping wheat in ships specially built for their canals. During the summer these ships will be busy carrying grain to Montreal where it will be stored in elevators, and when the icy hand of winter stops canal work, the same vessels will carry the grain to Europe and to American Atlantic ports. The cost of transit is computed at only 9 cents per bushel, five cents less than that via New York. The consequence of all this will be an immense development of the Chicago grain trade. Latterly the growers south and west of that bustling city sent their grain to New Orleans, Port Arthur and Galveston, finding it cheaper to rail to these ports than to New York. Now the new route, via the Canadian canals, with the Corporation's 2,500 lake and canal steamers, will promptly lower the rates of the railways, both south to the Gulf and east to New York. The head of the new Corporation is determined to make Montreal a huge grain centre not only for Canada, but for the United States and Europe.

The invention of artificial indigo has reduced the profits from the cultivation of the true indigo to a fraction. Enormous progress has been made in the last few years by the German chemical producers of the dye. The Badische Anilin Soda Fabrik, at Ludwigshafen, has practically the monopoly of artificial indigo, which competes successfully with the vegetable product. The fact that this year the crop of Indian-grown indigo will be considerably less than the average may save the market for that article, and the world will continue to want real indigo as long as its price is not prohibitive. It is in one special point superior to the chemical dye, in that it "feeds" the cloth it dyes. The Germans, though they have invented the substitute which has sorely tempted and disturbed dyers, import as much as ever of the true indigo for their own use. Our Government departments will have only the natural dye. So, that in spite of the progress of science in this matter, the indigo grower need not despair. British Consuls are often to be heard complaining that British merchants are careless of the needs of their clients, that they will not make an effort to produce the exact article needed. An American Consul in New South Wales deplores the luke-warm way in which American merchants respond to the demands made upon them. He arranged for a large order of rubber goods to be delivered by an American firm. His letter remained unanswered. An order for envelopes remains unfulfilled, the manufacturers not deigning to reply to the letters addressed them. The singular thing about this neglect is that the very same firm had made inquiries of the Consul as to the possibility of securing a market for their goods in N. S. Wales. It is satisfactory to know that the depression in the trade of Jamaica is passing away, but not so consoling to realise that the trend of that trade is decidedly to the United States. Formerly we took most of its sugar from Jamaica, now America monopolises it. In coal and textiles the United States is exporting to Jamaica in larger quantities than the United Kingdom. It is interesting to observe how American manufactures are being more and more bought in Europe and indeed all over the world. The export of cycles from America to Switzerland alone has increased from 21 in 1895 to 2,194 in 1898. This is from America direct, England sent 773 to Switzerland in the same year and Germany 7,531. The American wheel is the cheapest of all those imported, the Belgian the dearest, the English coming second in cost.

England has a large market for shoes in Sweden, which America now intends invading, and Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmo are marked down by her Consul as good starting points. Elsewhere from her middle States, America sends out now no less than 1,835,287 pairs of shoes in the year, an increase in ten years of over a million and a quarter pairs. England and her Colonies absorbed over half of these. In Brazil a new fibre, that of the guaxima, is found in large quantities on low lands near the sea, and it is supposed that it will serve as a substitute for jute, which Brazil imports. The fishermen of the coast have used the fibre for years in their nets, and soaked in a tincture of the aroeira bark, they last for years. The process of maceration of this fibre is shorter than that for jute, an immersion of a few days in running water being sufficient to loosen the outer bark, the sun then dries and contracts the woody parts when the fibres are easily separated. Calcutta jute exporters will note this. It was very late in the day when India roused up to the fact that beet bounty-fed sugar was killing her cane-sugar industry, for two-thirds of the world's sugar is now produced from the beet. Last year the beet-sugar crop amounted to 5,510,000 tons, the cane-sugar to only 2,904,000. The price has fallen of both sorts more than one-half. These facts come from Washington Statistics, figures having been called for by Congress in view of the consideration of matters relating to the sugar-producing islands lately added to the United States. The beet-sugar production dates hardly fifty years back, its rise being more rapid than that of any other food-stuff. Half a century ago sugar was looked upon as a tropical produce, now the temperate zone plodding farmer competes successfully with the low-paid labourer of the tropics, and while enriching himself has reduced the value of the article he produces by one-half. That it has spelt ruin to the plantation holders in the West Indies hardly troubles the beet-grower, or the buyer who pays twopence for his best sugar, where twenty years ago he paid sixpence. In South Wales the tin-plate trade that was threatened with extinction has revived. Of the 500 mills that were at work in 1892, about half were stopped for six long years. In 1899, January saw a considerable recovery and before the end of the year 420 mills were at work. Now there are 460 going. Block tin in January, 1899, was £89 per ton. In December it was £126, the price of the plates going up in proportion. The capitalists who were on the brink of ruin may now look cheerfully to the future. Trade is certainly not on the decline.

AUSTRALIAN papers bring details of the outbreak of plague at Adelaide and reflect the state of alarm now prevailing throughout the Southern Colony. Only one man had died when the mail left but another patient was under treatment, and by this time has either been cured or died. The first patient was a deserter from the crew of the ship Formosa from New York to Port Adelaide. He was a German, of about eighteen years of age. How he became affected is uncertain for he had been in hiding in the bush for a fortnight before he was discovered and removed to hospital. The second patient was a boy of about nine years of age, whose home was near the spot where the German sailor was found. How plague reached Australia, the medical authorities are not sure. They are unwilling to admit an indigenous outbreak, but the Formosa on which the man had served had sailed from New York, a two-months' cruise, and during that voyage, at all events, had touched no infected port. She had however stood by a disabled vessel. No one seems to know where this vessel hailed from—whether from India, Mauritius, Madagascar, Portuguese East Africa, or Hongkong. It is scarcely probable that the ship carried the germs all round the world and that men in another ship at some distance could be attacked. But that is what we are asked to believe. It would be far more profitable, we imagine, for the Australian doctors to set themselves to search for the origin of the disease in quite another direction.

IT is well known that medical men leaving India for Australia carried plague cultures with them to that country, and it is not long since we drew attention to the fact. The practice has since been prohibited and medical men leaving Bombay are now required to give their word of honour that their baggage contains nothing in the way of cultures. But until that time numerous tubes were taken away and bacilli enough to decimate the population of Australia were known to have been carried by medical passengers on the Australian mail. The Adelaide city coroner, himself a medical practitioner, apparently remembered the case in which a young doctor who had been employed on plague work in Bombay was discovered to possess cultures, which he valued at five hundred pounds. He does not say that to such importations may not be traced the outbreak; nor does he assert that rabbits were not experimented upon by zealous searchers after knowledge. When asked he merely said: "It would have been positively criminal to infect rabbits or other animals with the virus" and he recalled the disastrous results of the experiments at Vienna. But it is more reasonable to assume that the German sailor sustained his attack ashore than on the high seas, at least a month before he was found wandering about in the bush. If squirrels can carry about plague germs, why not rabbits? But whatever the origin may be it is satisfactory to note that all the Australian colonies are putting their houses in order and have already made up their minds what to do should more cases be discovered. They are promptly improving their sanitary arrangements, laying down new drains and cleaning old ones. It is not yet proposed to enforce quarantine regulations against South Australia by her sister colonies; but numerous shipping agents have already become alarmed and are preventing their vessels touching at Adelaide. The French Colony of New Caledonia which is within easy distance of the Queensland coast is affected and deaths from plague have occurred both among Europeans and Natives.

A BATCH of instructive Transfrontier Trade Reports find a place in the current issue of the "Gazette of India." Foremost of these is that with reference to the trade with Chinese and Russian Turkestan and Tibet. This is by no means satisfactory, for it shows a marked decline—mainly attributed to present unprofitableness of the charas trade owing to the heavy taxes of the Punjab. A decrease of a lakh and a half in imports and of a lakh in exports is recorded. According to Captain Kennion, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, who compiled the report, the charas crop was an exceptionally plentiful one and actually more charas was exported to India than for many years past; but owing to the diminished demand, prices ruled low, and the money realised by its sale was considerably less than in former years. To pay for the Indian goods imported into Yarkand, however, it was necessary to export more goods of other kinds, silver and gold, etc. The fact appears to be that Chinese Turkestan has had to pay for a diminished quantity of Indian goods with an increased quantity of charas and other exports, and it also seems probable that Indian traders, finding the purchase of charas in Leh no longer remunerative, embarked less money in the trade, and sent fewer goods to Turkestan. The trade in carpets and numdahs increased slightly, but it is not capable of much extension. The amount of precious metals brought into the country was heavier, but it was rather a forced medium for the transfer of capital to India than a profitable one. Silver as an article of import to India no longer pays. Gold might if the Khotani product could be imported but the Amban has passed orders prohibiting it, and what quantities arrive in Leh are smuggled. Turquoises and corals in which some trade was done, have steadily declined, and we have sold less tea, cotton and wool. Shawls made in France and Germany have displaced the Kashmir-made article; but that is only a detail. The whole secret of the declining trade is the imposition of the tax it recommended has had the effect of reducing the demand very nearly to nil. As regards the trade via Ladakh the causes of depression are partly mercantile and partly political, the charas difficulty and the ever-increasing severity of Russian competition. Mr. George Macartney, Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir, who is responsible for the Yarkand section of the report, says signs are not wanting to show that, although there will always be a certain amount of commercial intercourse between India and Chinese Turkestan, this intercourse is on the eve of a marked restriction. But whatever was the comparatively small value of the goods imported to Yarkand during the year 1898-99, the demand for them has been well maintained, and up to date, out of their total quantity, there was not more than about two-fifths still remaining unsold, the market having been fairly active in muslin, handkerchiefs, red cottons, lungis, velvet, and spices. Regarding the export trade of the year 1899-1900, it is mentioned, as a somewhat surprising fact, that, despite all the adverse circumstances under which charas is labouring, no less than 1,500 pony-loads, or about 4,500 maunds of this drug have already been purchased for the markets of India, and that before the departure of the caravans in August last 600 additional maunds were expected to be ready. This large export is due partly to the present extraordinary cheapness of charas, which in Yarkand is selling for about Tengas 120 or Rs. 15-7-8 per maund, and partly to the difficulty attending the purchase of Khotan gold, whose ratio to silver at present stands as high as 1 to 32. As the export of this metal is no longer profitable, and the supply of woollen goods and raw silk is limited, merchants have perforce invested in charas if only as a means for transferring their capital back to India.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, returned here yesterday morning from his tour of inspection in the Ahmedabad and Deesa Districts. The arrival was private. He was accompanied by Brigadier General Barlow, Adjutant General, and Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary, and was met at the station by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, and Major A. Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival. Sir Robert Low then drove to the Cooperage.

HARMSTON'S Circus, which has had a successful season in Calcutta, opens to-night, and the bookings show that the first performance will be witnessed by a very large audience. Their programme is one of all round excellence, comprising daring feats of horsemanship, clever acrobats and performances with wild animals.

WE understand that Captain F. W. Lethbridge, Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab, will shortly retire from the service.

ON Friday ten plague cases were reported in Calcutta, and a total mortality from all causes of 55. There were seven cases on Saturday, and the total mortality rose to 92 compared with an average for the last five years of 69.

WITH a view to encourage the study of frontier languages by officers of the Political Department the Government of India have placed them on the same footing as regards rewards for passing examinations in those languages with officers of the Punjab Commission.

IT is understood that the Famine Relief Fund will be run upon much the same lines as in 1897, and that the office will be again located in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The Hon. Mr. Donald Smeaton will not apparently carry on the duties of Secretary beyond the current cold season.

PRIVATE H. DAVIS, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, who was recently tried by general court-martial, and found guilty of the murder of Lance-Corporal J. H. Salbey of the same regiment, on the 19th October last, was hanged at Neemuch on the morning of the 3rd February, the executioner being sent from Yerroda jail, for that purpose.

THE Khan of Khelat's younger brother, who was appointed to the command of the local levies in the Zhob district last year, and is a splendid specimen of a young Baluch nobleman, has been at Quetta lately, and accompanied Mr. Barnes to Sibi. He is in great favour with the Local Government, being also heir-apparent to the Khelat *masnad*.

AN important meeting of the Indian Mining Association will be held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Friday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of protesting against clauses 9 to 12 of the Bill providing for the regulation and inspection of mines now before the Viceroy's Council. These clauses, in spite of the representations of the Association, contain what are like to be vexatious restrictions upon the employment of women in and the admission of children to the mines, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of owners, agents and managers at the meeting on Friday next.

THE Secretariat Press at Shillong, which was a heavy building of stone masonry, was totally destroyed by the earthquake, and up to the present it has not been rebuilt, the staff being accommodated in temporary buildings. It is now proposed to re-erect it at a cost of about one lakh of rupees, and a start has been made with the work. In place of the old double-storeyed building, which would not be suitable for Shillong, it is proposed to erect five blocks, all of which, with the exception of the machine block, will have masonry plinths and framed timber superstructure, the buildings being built on posts some three feet from the ground with corrugated iron roofing.

THE various regiments stationed at Saugar have been recently having their annual sports. The last of the series were those of the detachment, 2nd South Lancassire Regiment, which were held on the 30th and 31st January. On the afternoon of the latter date an unfortunate accident occurred in the driving competition of the Royal Field Battery. In taking a sharp turn one of the gun carriages upset, the horses nearest the carriage fell and three of the men were thrown off their seats, one falling under the carriage. His leg from his knee downwards was crushed. The unfortunate man, whose name is Linder, was immediately carried away to the Station Hospital where his leg was amputated above the knee by Captain W. D. Sutherland, Civil Surgeon, whose skill as a surgeon is famed. There is every hope of Gunner Linden's recovery, the operation having been a success. The sad event naturally cast a gloom on the day's proceedings.

IT will be good news to visitors to Kashmir to learn that the dangerous and unsatisfactory method of harnessing the ponies in the tongas on that road is shortly to be a thing of the past. The old system of one pony in the shafts and one running alongside is to be abolished, and the rational plan of two ponies abreast harnessed to a curricle bar is to be adopted. This change will make it possible to turn the ponies quickly when required—a defect in the old system which lies at the bottom of most of the accidents on the road; it will also man a more equal draft by both ponies, and it will save some of the harness-galls which are inseparable from the present system, and are partly responsible for the jibbing and "budmashi" of some of the ponies on the road. Mr. Dhanjibhoy will start the new season with the improved tongas. He has carried out the change at great expense which he has not grudged as he is convinced that the change means increase of safety and comfort to the public. We may add that he is fitting the curricle-bars with a "wooden" cross-bar and a spring by which he hopes to get rid of the disagreeable noise so familiar on the Simla road.

THE Chinese Ministe.'s tour does not appear to have been carried out on any uniform plan, about half of the localities having taken the step of forwarding their invitations to the Minister direct or through the Foreign Office, while most of the latter half have been selected by the Article Club under whose direction the Minister has been conducting the recent part of the tour. Manchester however, forms an exception, as the Chamber of Commerce and Municipality there declined to receive the Minister, through intermediary introduction, preferring to invite him direct, in his official capacity. It is necessary to mention this as the organization of the Article Club provides for only one representative of each trade in one city, and several well-known and world-famous firms have thus been deprived of the honour of his Excellency's visit.

THE journal "Rossia" publishes an article, signed by the well-known publicist, M. Maikoff, on the subject of Delagoa Bay. After urging, in the first place, that France and Russia should take the initiative in bringing about an understanding between the Powers with a view to placing Delagoa Bay under international guardianship, so as to forestall any action of Great Britain, the article goes on to suggest that if England should lay her hands on the Portuguese port, Russia should retaliate by proclaiming the abrogation of the Anglo-Russian Convention regarding the delimitation of the Pamir. That Convention, says the "Rossia," is advantageous to Great Britain and prejudicial to Russia, and it would be all the easier to abrogate it, inasmuch as it has never received the Imperial sanction. By taking the step proposed, Russia could, moreover, revenge herself for all the vexatious machinations which she has had to suffer at the hands of Great Britain during the last few years.

M. JULES HURET, who visited London during the first days of the war, has paid England a second visit, and sends his impressions to the "Figaro." He finds the English sobered, but not discouraged. They intend, as soon as peace is made, to take to heart the lessons of war, and to reorganize the War Office, whose methods are obsolete. Lord Kitchener will be the reformer. Any British statesman, M. Huret was assured by the best authorities, would be ruined if he suggested making peace so long as the Boer flag still flies at Pretoria. England will not grudge men and money. M. Huret finds in the middle classes either wild optimism or, in a few cases, equally absurd pessimism. His own impression is as follows: "This nation impresses me as a giant who never had a day's illness, whose stomach could digest pebbles. One day this giant, having turned the age of fifty, suffers from a serious indigestion. He wonders what is the matter. He reflects and realises that he is too gluttonous, and that he is getting on in years. He must limit his courses at meals, and in a general way be careful. This annoys him. He is, however, a sensible man, and he will be careful. But he is so gluttonous! oh, so gluttonous!"

IN the absence of Col. Ian Hamilton, now serving in South Africa, Colonel Horace Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, presided at the annual meeting of the Army Rifle Association. The annual report presented several features of interest, and one at least was of a character to give general satisfaction, for it showed that during the past year the interest in the Rifle Association and the competition it promotes had increased in a marked degree. When the association first started in 1893 only 98 regiments and battalions subscribed to it and entered for the Queen's Cup. In the inter-company competitions in that year 272 companies entered. But during the last year 181 regiments and battalions subscribed to the funds and the competitions, and this leaves only three regiments of Cavalry and nine battalions of Infantry who are non-subscribers. In the inter-company matches last year the number of companies competing rose to 735, and in every other competition instituted by the association—Queen's Cup for Cavalry, Queen's Cup for Royal Engr. and Inf., Duke of Connaught's Cup, young Soldiers' Cup, and Inter-Squadron Cup—the numbers show a gratifying increase. A similar satisfaction is to be felt at the increase in the numbers of officers individually subscribing to the fund, their numbers now having risen to 1.510. The secretary's report also notes that the Army during the past year won all three matches at Bisley for which an Army Eight can compete—United Service Cup, Whitehead Cup (revolver), and the regulars' and Volunteers' matches.

THERE is no doubt that China has laid to heart the lessons inculcated by Lord Charles Beresford in his famous Report. It was translated into Chinese by the staff of the Chinese Legation in London, under the supervision of the Minister, and the authorities in Peking commissioned his Excellency Sir Chihchen Lofenglun to write a somewhat parallel work from a Chinese standpoint in regard to British institutions and industries. For this task the Chinese Minister in London was probably the best man that could be found. There are very few Chinese gentlemen qualified by education, travel, and opportunities to write critically and dispassionately on Western civilization, and his Excellency has been a constant student of English literature. For the industrial and manufacturing part of the work a tolerably exhaustive examination of our great manufacturing towns was clearly necessary, and it is this that was the prime cause of the Minister's present tour. The cities visited up to the present have been Leads, Sheffield, Halifax Stockton-on-Tees, York, Middlesborough Coventry, Liverpool, Kidderminster, Worcester, Birmingham, and Manchester. Besides these some other places have been inspected, such as Rugbby, Erith, &c., which though of minor, fame are the seat of important industries. At the former are located the Victoria Engineering Works of Messrs. Willans and Robinson, while Erith, is the well-known home of one of the branches of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim (*Limited*), where quick-firing and other guns are turned out.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ACTIVITY AT RENSBURG.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Reuter wiring from Nauuwpoort says that great activity prevails at Rensburg. An overwhelming force of infantry has been sent to seize Norval's Pont.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The debate on the Address in the Commons was resumed this evening.

Sir W. V. Harcourt criticised the Transvaal policy of the Government.

Referring to the Select Committee of Enquiry into the Jameson raid he denied that any hushing up had taken place and favored a re-opening of the enquiry to dispel the slanders that Government had connived at the raid.

He admitted that we must fight now to the bitter end.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the House must look on the broad issues dating long anterior to 1881. The country's one desire was a speedy and satisfactory end to the war, and to this the Government directed all its energies.

He said that even if the Ladysmith move had been a tactical mistake, Lord Roberts would soon have over the original number to execute the first plan of campaign.

It was premature, he said, to forecast the settlement, but we would never consent to a second Majuba Hill or the endangerment of British paramountcy.

LATER.

The *Times* says the Government are determined to conclude the debate on the Address, this week, as it is urgently necessary to pass the supplementary army estimate for many millions.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE AGAINST THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Replying to a communication from President Kruger and President Steyn, complaining of the destruction of farm-houses by the British, Lord Roberts declares that the charges are not substantiated and accuses the Boers of barbarous practices of spoliation and expulsion of British subjects refusing to fight against their own country.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Sydney Mills, of the Rifle Brigade, has died at Ladysmith.

General Woodgate's condition is critical.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

Steamers Fazilka and Lindula leave Calcutta on the 16th with Lumsden's Horse for Durban. Mr. H. F. Engel accompanies as Veterinary Surgeon. The maxim gun will be under the charge of the East Indian Railway Volunteers and will be attached to a Company, which comprises the Punjab and Oudh Light Horse.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

The following casualties in the Indian Contingent at Ladysmith has been cabled to the Commander-in-Chief; Died of disease—19th Hussars, 1st February, Private F. Magee, and 2nd February, Private A. Coley.

DUTCH FOR TRANSVAAL.

A party of Dutch have left Singapore in the Caledonia yesterday for Transvaal.

The following are the staffs of Lumsden's Horse:—A. Company Staff—Captain Beresford, (3rd Sikhs) Captain Rutherford, Lieutenant Crone, Lieutenant Melville (Assam Valley Light Horse, 2nd Lieutenant Holmes, Regimental-Quartermaster-Sergeant Elles, Company-Sergeant-Major Bunce (York and Lancaster Regiment), Company quartermaster Sergeant Brennan (York and Lancaster Regiment) Staff-Sergeant Farrier Voisy (3rd Hussars), Saddler-Corporal Lee (3rd Hussars), Bugler Horton, Shoeing-Smith Hutton, Signaller-Lance Corporal Lee (York and Lancashires) Signaller Private Haywood (3rd Hussars). This company includes Behar, Assam Valley, Oudh and Punjab Light Horse. B. Company Staff—Captain Neblett (Royal Irish Rifle), Captain Chamney, Lieutenant Sidey, Lieutenant Cliffard, Quartermaster-Sergeant Broxholme (York and Lancaster Regiment), Colour-Sergeant, Major Hewitt (Royal Irish Rifles), Sergeant Farrier Edwards, Saddler Briggs, and Bugler Cotton (15th Hussars), Signaller-Sergeant, Longmans and Signaller Private Lowe (3rd Hussars).

THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY AND THE WAR.

The last issue of the "Anglo-Lusitano," the organ of the Portuguese community in British India, contains a spirited appeal to Goans in British India to subscribe liberally to the War Fund and recounts with gratitude the many favours received by them from the British Government. Subscriptions will be received and acknowledged in that paper, as well as by Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brothers, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, which will be handed over, week by week, to Messrs. King King and Co., the local agents to the Lord Mayor's Transvaal War Fund.

GRIM REALITIES OF WAR.

A WAR Correspondent, in the course of a private letter to a friend, gives some vivid pictures of the realities of war under modern conditions:

"As regards my own feelings in a fight it is very hard to describe; I know when the thing is all over and I am all right I feel much happier. Any man who has been in a modern fight, where men are being knocked over all around, and says he likes it, is a liar. In former days it must have been different. The enemy could be seen, the smoke could be seen, and rifle had to be reloaded after every shot. At 1,000 yards you were in comparative safety. The infantry, after receiving one volley, could charge, knowing that until the enemy had loaded again each man was practically safe.

Nowadays that is all changed. Nothing is seen, no man, no smoke. The only thing seen is the dust thrown up by the bullets, like a rain storm on the surface of a lake, the artillery throwing shells, and the shells bursting. In contract to this is the noise, which is infernal; with occasional lulls it sounds as if a million kettle-drums were being played— a constant tra-ra-ra-ra, with the boom, boom of the big guns and the harsher sound of the pumping of the Maxims, Hotchkiss, Maxim Nordenfeldts, and machine guns in general. The discord is appalling, as every gun has a different sound, and each shell going through the air hums or whistles according to its breed. After a time you can tell what is coming, or if it is one of your own, what is going.

The most terrifying of the enemy's guns is a sort of Hotchkiss, which fires about five rounds a time and throws a 1lb. shell which bursts. You are safe nowhere, as a bullet, fired at an object at 800 yards, which misses, hits and kills at 2,000 or 5,000. It practically means with these rifles that a bullet is never spent until it hits something and remains there. When a bullet strikes you hear nothing; it goes right through a man and probably travels on another 2,000 yards. You hear a grunt or a gurgle and the man collapses and doubles up; sometimes if hit in the arm or leg he spins round and falls, and probably gets up again, as it is only the shock which knocks him down, and he hardly feels it. At Modder River I went down with three guns of the 18th Battery to within 1,300 yards, and saw five men go over, one after the other, but only one killed.

The worst thing is a bullet wound in the stomach below the naval, which is mortal. The pain is excruciating, and they howl like a shot hare; it sounds like a child screaming, and is horrible. But you see such a lot of beastly sights, and hear such a lot of heart-rending sounds, that you become accustomed to it and callous. I found a wounded Boer at Magersfontein who was shot—evidently whilst lying down—through the top of the head above the right ear; the bullet had travelled through his head and out at the back of his jaw on the left side. It had then broken his collar-bone and taken a turn, travelled round his ribs, and out at his side. He was not pretty to look at, but did not seem much the worse, and whilst I gave him water he explained to me the course of the bullet. Some of the recoveries are perfectly marvellous. I suppose after the thing is over the doctors will publish some of the extraordinary cases which have passed through their hands."

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amouns already advised	1,19,156	13	5
Mint Employers thro: D M Forbes	158	12	0
Mr E G Georgacopulus	50	0	0
Anonymous	28	8	0
25th and 40th Battery RFA and Headquarters Staff RA Bangalore	264	11	0
Mr H Abraham	8	14	0
Captain J Ramsay	100	0	0
Sir D M Petit	1,000	0	0
Miss Emily Bone	30	0	0
Young Loshinvar	30	0	0
Staff, Depts and Units, Nagpore	1604	3	7
H H Maharao sir Kaisri Singh Bahdr, K C S I	2000	0	0
Maharaj Kunwar Sarup Singh of Serohi	1000	0	0
A Johny C D		5	0	0
A Bald-headed Admy		0	8	0
A Soldier's Brother		6	0	0
What he She Bumps ?		5	0	0
One whose brother is in Kimberly		3	0	0
A little bit of the top		5	0	0
Calcutta		5	0	0
Woolwich Infantry		5	0	0
Dum Dum		6	0	0
A poor orphan		5	0	0
A poor cyclist		5	0	0
A child		2	4	0
Little Itch		5	0	0
A poor man		3	0	0
Stoney Broke		5	0	0
The Dodged		5	0	0
A Victim		5	0	0
Black Buck		2	0	0
Joey		4	0	0
For the Baby		4	4	0
Mr T Cowan		5	0	0
Mr B T France		10	0	0
Anonymous Donor		6	8	0
Total Rs.....	125,639	8	0	

KING KING & CO.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1900.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NICARAGUA CANAL QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, have signed a Treaty, revoking the restriction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty against America exercising any control over the Nicaragua Canal.

England has asked no quid pro quo for this concession.

SIR EDMUND MONSON GOES TO THE RIVIERA.

Sir Edmund Monson has quitted Paris for the Riviera.

It is understood that a diplomatic reason underlies his departure from Paris, but it is not known what.

SIR E. MONSON'S REASONS FOR LEAVING PARIS.

FEB. 6.

The "Times'" correspondent in Paris, wiring in reference to Sir Edmund Monson's sudden departure from Paris, says that the step was taken owing to the painful impression caused at the British Court and on the British public by the decoration of M. Leandre, the caricaturist of the journal "Le Rire," in which her Majesty was so grossly insulted.

This added to the attacks made on the British generally, and also the painful impressions he so often personally experienced caused Sir Edmund to decide of his own accord to go south beyond the French frontier, holding that his presence in Paris would rather embarrass than improve matters.

Her Majesty's Government did nothing to dissuade him, but it is no question of a recall.

LATER.

The "Times" Paris correspondent further says that the question of how the Prince of Wales would be received at the opening of the Paris Exhibition also operated on Sir Edward Monson's mind in taking the steps he did.

LECTURE ON WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

Colonel Temple lectured to-day before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the possibility of linking the Andaman Islands by wireless telegraph with Burma. In the discussion which followed Mr. Pitman, Director-General of the Indian Telegraph Department, who was amongst the speakers, showed that technical difficulties exist, which would likely interfere with the carrying out of the scheme.

ACCOMMODATION TO LASCAR SEAMEN.

Replying to the inquiry from the Government of India, which re-opens the whole question of giving more accommodation to lascar seamen on board the ship the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have recorded a strong protest against any alteration being made in the matter. They also ask that if evidence is to be taken it may be that of practical men and point out not only that the lascars themselves desire to be let alone and enjoy remarkable good health with their present accommodation, but that the present is a most inopportune time for re-opening the question since concessions given by foreign government to their mercantile marines are enabling foreign ship-owners to complete with British at great disadvantage to the latter producing relative increase in foreign tonnage and its speed and character, thereby threatening alike British mercantile and Imperial interest.

GOLD AND SILVER RESERVE.

The Government of India reserve of gold on 31st January was ten crores and 39 lakhs, two and-a-quarter crores being in London. The reserve of silver on the same date was only six crores and 79 lakhs.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

A cablegram has reached Calcutta through Colombo reporting that the Emperor of China is after all alive, and it is reported that his deposition has been evoked owing to protests from the provinces.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here from Bombay, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 5th inst.

The same company's steamer Dominico Balduino Captain O. Campa, left Aden for Bombay on the 5th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 11th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	3 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5-8

THE ATTACK ON BOMBAY.

To-day the military and naval forces stationed at Bombay will be engaged in mimic warfare, both on land and at sea. There have been no manœuvres on so extensive a scale since the Duke of Connaught relinquished the command of the Bombay Army, as it was called, in 1893, and the present operations promise to prove of an instructive nature. The entire military force, together with the Bombay Light Horse and Volunteers will be engaged, and the full strength of the Navy will participate in the scheme on sea. No information can be obtained of the movements, save that the commanding officers have sealed orders, which will be opened at 10 a.m this morning.

One hundred and fifty men of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, accompanied by Captain Radford, Commanding "A" Co., and Captains Sergeant and Bush, with the regimental band, proceeded yesterday afternoon to Thana.

The attack on Bombay will be made by the Assaye and Plassy, supposed to represent two first class armoured cruisers, drawing 25 feet of water, the Lapwing and Indian Marine tug Elephanta representing a third class cruiser and troopship respectively, and will be used in operations on the coast outside the harbour. They will also have the assistance of several torpedo boats, the whole being under the charge of Captain Bush, of H.M.S. Eclipse. The defence is in the hands of Captain Greet, who will have the rest of the Indian defence flotilla the Magdala, Abyssinia, and torpedo boats. They will of course act with the military. There will be an attack by day and also one by night, the object being to destroy shipping and docks, and attack the forts, which will be manned.

NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Lalbee and Mamdijan, two Mahomedan women, the former with disposing of a girl, named Jhaver, under sixteen years of age, for immoral purpose, and the latter with obtaining possession of the girl for the same purpose. Mr. Nicholson, public prosecutor, conducted the case for the Crown, while Messrs. Sealy and Vellinker, pleaders, defended the accused.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, observed that the girl, Jhaver, belonged to Umeda, a village near Baroda. The girl was brought down to Bombay by her uncle and left with Lalbee, the first accused, who was a woman of low character. Here the girl remained for two months and was afterwards sold by Lalbee to Mamdijan, the second accused, also a woman of the same type, for Rs. 75. The court was satisfied from the evidence of D:. Sidney Smith that the girl was between thirteen and fourteen years of age. The next point, the court had to consider was with what intent and for what purpose the girl was brought and sold. The girl herself had stated in her evidence that at Lalbee's house, she was obliged to receive a visitor, and that at Mamdijan's house she did the same. The girl was enticed away from her husband's house with whom she had been living, without his knowledge and consent. The fact that a young girl had been disposed of to a woman of low character, was in itself a circumstance which raised a presumption that the intent was unlawful and immoral employment, and the other side must disprove the point. They attempted to do so by proving that the women were not of low character but were dancing girls. In this country, his worship observed, there was no distinction between the two. The magistrate held that the charges were very clearly proved against both the accused, and as this nefarious traffic in young girls should be put a stop to, he sentenced each of the accused to two years rigorous imprisonment.

Another case of a similar nature was also disposed of by the same magistrate. Jainabee, a Mahomedan woman, and Malik Sujat, a Mahomedan man, were charged by Inspector Framji Bhicaji respectively with obtaining possession of and disposing of a minor girl, Divalee, for immoral and unlawful purposes. The Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Messrs. Sealy and Vellinker, pleaders, defended the accused. In course of his decision, his honour remarked that the age of Divalee was certified by Dr. Sidney Smith as between twelve and thirteen. She was a married girl but did not live with her husband. She was taken from her brother's house by one Bapoo to the house of the first accused Sujat. The latter gave Rs. 20 to Bapoo for the girl and brought her down to Bombay, and left her in the house of the first accused who was a woman of low character. The profession followed by Jaina and her three daughters, proved conclusively that the object with which Jaina had obtained possession of the girl Divalee was to compel her to lead an immoral life. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 5.

Two civil suits have been filed, one by Mr. Ganesh Gopal Pandit and the other by one Mafatlal Ranchod, in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court here against Mr. De Bretton, the Agent of the Cawnpore Leather Factory. The plaint states that the defendant has established a slaughter-house, adjoining their land, near the Jamalpore Gate, which causes great nuisance and annoyance to the plaintiffs; that it also injures the religious feelings of the plaintiffs and their men, who work upon their lands and who are all Hindus. Finally it prayed that an injunction be granted against the defendant, restraining him from slaughtering cattle near their landed property. The plaint was admitted on the 1st instant by Rao Bahadhur Chandulal Mathuradas Dalajada, the F. C. Sub-Judge, who issued a rule against the defendant, to show cause why he should not be restrained from slaughtering the cattle and thereby stopping the nuisance, caused near the plaintiffs' land. Messrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, and Sakalchand Ratanchand Vakil, appeared for the plaintiffs. The rule will be argued before the Sub-Judge on Wednesday, the 7th inst. On Saturday last, at 5 p.m., a party of lawyers, consisting of Messrs. Chimanlal Narbheram, Keshavlal Motilal, Harilal Muncharam, Dayabhai Ratanchand, with others, went to examine the land of the plaintiffs, for the purpose of gathering points for the preparation of the case. These persons were, it is alleged, lured into the place by the Kabulees, who were stationed there to guard the slaughter-house. The version of the Kabulees is quite different, as showing that the persons above mentioned came into the compound of the slaughter-house in order to free the cattle that were tied there. Hence there were charges and counter-charges preferred by parties against one another, before the Chief Constable of Duskarol, within the limits of which the lands of both the parties are situated. The charges brought against the Kabulees are wrongful confinement, assault, and criminal force. Whilst against the Hindus the offences preferred are house trespass, attempt to commit theft, &c.

On Friday last, the shops in the bazar were regularly opened by all classes of people and the partial strike, that was caused by some Bunnias, was completely over. Through the vigilance of the police no disturbance occurred, which was apprehended, if there was a general strike of the shop-keepers, which was originally intended by some people. Messrs. Manibhai Nagarshet and Mansukhbhaishet exerted themselves to keep the shops opened. Notwithstanding the partial strike that existed for two days, the bazar supplies, as arranged by the police, were regularly obtained by the people without any inconvenience. At last, the two shettias placed their own men and set up new shops. This project proved quite successful and the people opened all their shops.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th February, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	...
Teheran	6	2	10 p.m.	1	10
Suez	6	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 6th February, 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	46	...	1
,, Karachi	...	17	...	1
,, Madras	...	50	...	1

BABU RADHAMADHUR HALDAR, Honorary Secretary to the Cossipur Practical Institution of Horticulture, Floriculture, and Agriculture, having resigned, the Committee of the Institution have elected Babu Kisori Mohun Ganguli, B.L., the English translator of the "Mahabharata," in his place.

THE following telegram has been sent by the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association in Calcutta to the Committee of the Association in London:—The daily Customs entries for export to Great Britain for the second half of January amount to 4,700,000 lbs.

THE EURASIAN PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have recently noticed some correspondence in the Bombay papers under the above heading, viz., "The Eurasian Problem." Since a problem is a question requiring solution, it follows that a combination of the above words implies the contemplated solution of something in connection with the Eurasian. The thought that occurs to my mind assumes this form: what particular point requires solution? The several views advanced deal with the question very superficially and contain the expression of certain opinions both for and against the Eurasians as a community, but I notice a complete absence of any tangible practical solution of any particular question in connection with the subject. Some speak at length on the propriety of the term itself, others touch upon the disposition of the Eurasian, some uphold while others condemn their working power, their mental ability, their moral standing, their trustworthiness and their general respectability as a class. But beyond the bare expression of opinion on the above points, I have seen no attempt at any solution of any problem. I have also noticed that what has been stated about the Eurasian is equally applicable to any class of people under the blue canopy of Heaven. There can be no room for two opinions on the point that the Eurasian community is a large and a growing one. As is the case with other communities, we find that among the Eurasians there are all sorts and conditions of men. Some are rich, some poor, and while some few are reared in the lap of luxury and receive all the advantages of a good education enabling them creditably to fill high appointments under Government, by virtue of which they secure an entree to charmed social circles and associate freely with the cream of intellectual society, there are others again who live and move and have their being in chill penury with all its attendant disadvantages. I believe that in the Madras Presidency and particularly in the town of Madras the poverty of the Eurasians in the humbler ranks is appalling. We must let the better class of Eurasians take care of themselves, and direct our attention to the submerged majority. I believe I am correct in saying that the poorest of these poor people live without even the luxury of a pair of shoes. Is our sympathy not awakened by facts such as this? It is for their sake that I appeal to the powers that be to satisfactorily solve "the Eurasian problem" or the problem of preventing pauperism among Eurasians. It is quite beside the point for people to make gratuitous suggestions in respect of the employment of those Eurasians who are well able to seek and obtain appointments superior to those so kindly pointed out to them by some well-meaning sympathisers. It is to the condition of the ever-growing and increasing mass of penurious Eurasians that I direct the earnest attention of those in Governmental authority in order that they may be moved to give a helping hand to the amelioration of their condition. It is the British Government to whom they are subordinate and it is to that Government that they are loyal. It is the British from whom they have mainly sprung. They are British in their ways and habits, customs, feelings and sentiments. They are essentially and practically British. Is it not fair then to conclude that it is to the British Government that they must confidently look for the help that they cannot expect to receive elsewhere. It is a physiological fact that the quality of bravery is a distinctly masculine inheritance, and I will here endeavour to show that that quality is present among Eurasians to a very great degree. It is in a maternal sense that the Eurasian belongs to India, his paternal inheritance comes to him direct from the British. It is not for want of Englishmen that Eurasians came into existence, but primarily because the army in India had to look to India for their wives. A large majority of Eurasians have inherited from their English fathers the pluck of the Englishman, and that quality can easily be traced in the Eurasian of to-day. There are European regiments in India and Native regiments, why then are there no Eurasian regiments? The correct solution of the "Eurasian problem" seems to me to be in the enlistment of Eurasians as soldiers of the Queen. They are loyal, they possess the quality of bravery as a body, they are infinitely superior to the native, and if put in the scale against the European they would constitute an almost exact counterpoise. There is in my opinion no possible material objection to the formation of Eurasian regiments and it is my firm belief that if the selection be wisely made, these regiments will be found worthy to wear the Queen's uniform. If it be considered politic to keep such regiments quite distinct from regiments of Europeans, to avoid the possibility of delicate comparisons such only as "Mr. Thomas Atkins" is capable of making, why then the best plan would be to follow that course. Then we should have European, Eurasian, and Native regiments at all times ready to defend a common cause. The Government of India will doubtless give the problem their full and impartial consideration, let us hope not ending in a wordy discussion but the members of Government take the needful steps to ensure a practical and satisfactory solution. If any difficulty was felt in the past in the selection of the right military material, the time is surely at last come when any such difficulty has disappeared. A very great injustice has often been perpetrated in the dissemination of incorrect and misleading definitions of who and what class of people constitute Eurasians. Not so very long ago I read in one of the leading English journals a most erroneous description of the Eurasian. He was described as one who serves at refreshment-rooms on Indian railway stations in a shell jacket. This is the Goanese and not the Eurasian. When such statements are made and circulated in widely read English publications, the harm done is incalculable, and there can be little wonder that the constitution of distinct Eurasian regiments is scouted with scorn by those Members of Parliament who cannot command more reliable information. If Government will take the matter up with its customary intelligence and skill, and if its officers are given the duty of discriminating between the real and the would-be Eurasian, a different face will soon be put upon the matter. It is indeed a pity that nothing definite has been undertaken for those among them who constitute the penurious majority. If my proposal assumes some practical shape I would earnestly express the hope that recruiting officers be selected from among those who possess sufficient interest in the subject and the necessary ability to discriminate between the real Eurasian and his counterfeit. If this be done, the Government of India and the world in general will soon see that the new Eurasian regiments will not only justify their existence, but prove a source of blessing to the Government and their Queen and Country whenever an opportunity may arise. With these remarks I commend to the serious consideration of those in responsible authority the early solution of the Eurasian problem.

R. G. K.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the applicability of the term "Eurasian" is being argued out, I should like to bring to the notice of the compilers of various reports, such as the Police Reports, Health Returns, etc., the great difficulty experienced by the Goanese community in ascertaining the correct number of persons that actually belong to that community. I notice that all persons belonging either to the Goanese, East Indian, or Native Christian community are entered in the reports as "Native Christians." The "Goanese" and "East Indians" are both "Native Christians," but the latter are British subjects, whereas the former are Portuguese subjects. Therefore I think some classification should be made. I hope this will catch the eye of the authorities concerned and the necessary alteration made in the reports to be hereafter compiled.—Yours, &c.,

ISIDORE MENDONCA.

Mazagon, Feb. 6.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. MELPOMENE.

H. M. S. MELPOMENE, Captain J. Denison, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Muscat, which port she left on the 1st instant. Since October last she has been cruising in the Gulf. She has come here for orders, having been relieved by H. M. S. Pomone.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

EVENING PARTY AT DARYA MEHEL.

FOLLOWING the example of Parsees and Europeans in giving farewell entertainments to the retiring Governor of Bombay, the Hindus, headed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, and others, appointed a reception committee for a similar object; and the result was the splendid entertainment given last evening in honour of Lord and Lady Sandhurst, at Darya Mehel, Malabar Hill, the bungalow of Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas. Darya Mehel and its surroundings were splendidly decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Continuous lines of tumbler lights and fairy lamps along the long avenue led the guests to the bungalow, the main outlines of which, from top to basement, were picked out with hundreds of coloured lights. The porchway and its environments were rendered gay with palm leaves, evergreens, and floral decorations. The garden-grounds, the eastern front of which was surmounted by an ornamental triumphal arch, looked bright with hundreds of fairy lamps, Chinese lanterns, &c., which had been skilfully arranged around them. The band of the 2nd Grenadiers, stationed on one side of the compound, played selections of music during the evening. The lower halls were decorated with marble statues and articles of *vertu*. In one of these rooms the guests were pleased with an inspection of a laboratory, consisting of chemical and technocological apparatus, the property of Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas, but which is in charge of Professor T. K. Gujjar. The latter showed the guests some interesting experiments in glass-painting colouring and dyeing; in hydrogen soap bubbles rising to the ceiling in an inflammable state; in phosphorated hydrogen; also fire under water, &c. The main staircase was covered with crimson cloth, and had lines of plants ornamenting it. The upper reception hall was decorated with several full-size portraits, and some high-class pictures done by the well-known Indian artist, Raja Ravi Varma. Vocal and instrumental music had been provided for the amusement of the guests. Pandit Narayen Sookhatmee gave an exhibition of his wonderful feats of memory and of mental arithmetic. Singing by native amateurs was also provided; and the playing on the "binn" by Mr. Mungeshrao R. Telang proved very interesting to the guests.

The guests began to arrive at 9 p.m., and were received at the main entrance by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Rao Bahadur Vassonjee Khimjee, Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Waidya, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Messrs. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, N. V. Mandlik, Naranjee Dwarkadas, Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpall, Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., and other members of the reception committee. There was a large and influential gathering about 10 o'clock, when Lord and Lady Sandhurst, accompanied by members of H. E. the Governor's staff, arrived at Darya Mehel, when Professor Gujjar's laboratory fired a chemical salute of seventeen oxi-hydrogen explosions. Their Excellencies were heartily welcomed by members of the committee, and were escorted to the upper reception hall, where several introductions were made to their Excellencies. After the programme of amusements had been gone through, an adjournment was made to the refreshments-tables, where the Hon'ble Mr. Chandawarker proposed the toast of their Excellencies' health, which was received with enthusiastic cheeers. Lord and Lady Sandhurst were presented with garlands of flowers at the time of leaving, and loud cheers were given as the Government House carriages left the premises. Among those who had accepted invitations were:—

His Excellency Rear Admiral D. H. Boseanquet, the Lord Bishop, Mrs and Miss MacArthur, the Hon. Mr J and Mrs Nugent, Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, the Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Crowe, the Hon Mr Justice, Mrs, and the Misses Candy, the Hon Mr Justice and Miss Parsons, the Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Russell, the Hon Mr Justice and Mrs. Ranade, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee, the Hon Mr and Mrs Hughes, the Hon Mr Basil Lang, Sir George Cotton, Sir Jehangir and Lady Cowasjee Jehangir, Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon Mr J Tate, Brigadier-General F Ventris, the Hon and Mrs Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, the Hon Mr Vijbhukandas Atmaram, the Hon Mr and Mrs Chandawarker, Sir Bhalchandra and Lady Krishna, Mr and Mrs J De C Atkins, Mr G A Anderson, Mr and Mrs V Bailey, Mr and Mrs H Batty, Mr and Mrs O T Barrow, Mr C C Boyd, Dr. and Miss G Bainbridge, Dr and Miss Anni M Benson, Mr and Miss G A Barnett, Mr and Mrs R P Brunton, Major and Mrs W B Bannerman, Mr A F Bruce, Lieut Brackenbury, Mr and Mrs R Patterson Browne, Major A G J Cosby, Major J Crimmin, Major and Mrs L F Childe, Mr and Mrs R G Currie, Mr and Mrs P W Caffe, Dr Miss Corthorn, Mr E F Dawson, Mr J H DuBoulay, Mr and the Misses T G DuMayne, Mr and Mrs J M Dicke, Sir and Lady A Da Gama, Mr and Mrs S M Edwards, Lieut French, Lieut J G Grieg, Mr and Mrs Grattan Geary, Mr and Mrs N S Glazebrooke, Captain and Mrs W S R N Goodridge, Mr and Mrs George Gahagan, Mr R H Gahagan, Mr W H K Howard, Mr and Mrs W R Hamilton, Mrs and Miss Captain J G Hojel, Professor W M Haffkine, Mr A M T Jackson, Mr and Mrs R J C Lord, Major and Mrs R W S Lyons, Mr J Leask, The Rev Dr, Mrs and the Misses D Mackichan, Mr and Mrs J MacDonald, Mr F C Macraes, Mr and Mrs S M Moses, Mr and Mrs W S Millard, Colonel Richard Owen, Captain H J E Purvis, Mr and Mrs H M Phipson, Mr L J R Robison, Mr and Mrs J S Slater, Mr B P Saville, Mr, Mrs and Miss J David Sasson, Mr J L Symond, Captain A C Stewart, Mr and Mrs A F Turner, Mr A T Woodburn, Lieut-Colonel T S Wier, Dr and Mrs A G Viegas, Mr H C Wright, Dr and Mrs Ardeshir D Mody, Mr B N Seervai, Dr Byramjee Nowrojee Darabshet, Mr and Mrs Dorabji J N Tata, Mr Cawasjee B Setna, Mr and Mrs Furdoonjee S Taleyarkhan, Dr and Mrs F N Bisne, Dr and Mrs Hormasjee K Tavaria, Mr Hormasjee M Kama, Mr Jamsetjee C Kama, Mr and Mrs J M Tata, Mr and Mrs J M Antia, Mr and Mrs Jehangir B Petit, Mr Jamshedjee M F Patel, Mr, Mrs and the Misses K N Kabrajee, Mr K R Kama, Mr and Mrs Cawasjee M Shroff, Mr M M Hiramanek, Mr and Mrs M N Wadia, Khan Bhadur and Mrs MM Murzban, Mr Manekshah J Taleyarkhan, Miss MM Bhownuggrie, Mr and Mrs Merwanjee M Kama, Mrs and Miss Manekbhai H N Mody, Mr and Mrs Merwanjee H Mody, Mr and Mrs N J Gamadia, Dr and Mrs N N Katrak, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Rustomjee B Jejeebhoy, Dr Rustomjee N Khory, Professor Rustomjee D Karkaria, Dr, Mrs and Miss Temuljee B Nariman, Mr Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr Fazulbhoy Visram, Khan Bahadur Farabullah Lutfullah, Mr, Mahomedbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Lieut. E. C. Browne, Roman Catholic Bishop The Most Rev. Dr. Dalhoff, Mr. Mrs, and Miss C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. L. G. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. C C. James, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Lieut.-Col. Mrs. and Miss J. S. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Banajee, Dr. and Mr. M. B. Kolah, Dr. N. A. Choksi, Mr. and Mrs. N M. Patel, Mr. Kaji Kabirudin, Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Najmuddin Tyabjee, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dikshit, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pearson, Prof. and Mrs. O. K. Muller, Dr. and Mrs. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Misses. Macpherson, Dr. De Monte, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lawrence, Mr. Jugmohundas Vandraoundas Bhaisett, Prince Samatsingjee, Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherkar, Mr Yusuf Abdoola Dharamsi, Mr Mrs, and Miss Kalabhai Lallubhai, R B Karamsi Damjee, Mr. and Mrs. Khandabhai G Desai, Mr. Madanlal L Munsiff, M B Barbhaya, Narotam and M Gokaldas, Mr N V Mandik, Mr Pandrinath K Telang, Mr Purshotam R Telang.

EVENING PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst gave an evening Party at Malabar Point, on Monday evening, to which the following ladies had the honour of being invited:— Miss L Green, Miss Turner, Miss Richardson, Miss M Boyd, Miss Gray, Miss Corbett, Miss Massy, Miss Roxburgh, Miss Goldney, Miss Marshall, Miss Raitt, Miss Hodgson, Miss Steer, Miss Cobson, Miss Johnson, Miss Redclik, Miss Pole, Miss Jessop, Miss Ankett, Miss Mills, Miss Snowdon, Miss Barrow, Miss Greening, Miss Smith, Lady Doctors Miss Corthorn, Miss Smith, and Miss Benson, Sister Remy, Sister Bland, Sister Gatrell, Sister Butcher, Sister de Mello, Sister Bannett, Sister George, Sister Woodhouse, Sister Yates, Sister Sykes, Sister Vears, Sister Gonsalves

Bombay. I am afraid, and many far-seeing men are of the same opinion, that the spirit of enterprise and adventure which distinguished the last generation of shipowners has now fallen into decadence, and the ordinary shipowner's highest ambition now is to posses a steamer which he can tramp over the ocean, picking up unconsidered trifles here and there, which have been left by the regular liners. I think it is a very great misfortune that it should be left to German owners to establish a line between our Indian Empire and Hamburg, and it is a mistake to suppose that all similar lines are subsidised by the German Government. Some certainly are, but the majority of them are the outcome of private enterprise, neither seeking nor obtaining pecuniary support from the Government. I daresay during the next twenty years we shall find that the Germans and Americans have ousted Great Britain from many of the lines, and have also established lines in other directions, leaving the English to continue their profitable or unprofitable 'tramping' according as the markets go up or down. In my opinion the employment of so many 'tramps,' and the establishment of so few new lines, constitute a new danger to British shipowning interests."

It is announced that a provisional agreement has been entered into between the directors of the Liverpool Union Bank, Limited, and the directors of Lloyds Bank, Limited, for an amalgamation of the two banks as from the 1st inst. Two directors of the Liverpool Union Bank, Limited, will join the general board of Lloyds Bank, Limited, and these gentlemen with two other members of the board, and Mr. Henderson, will form the local committee. The entire staff of the Liverpool Union Bank will be retained by Lloyds Bank, Limited. The great establishment now known as Lloyds Bank, Limited, has absorbed a considerable number of important banking concerns. Its authorised share capital is £16,000,000 in £50 shares; £13,750,000 has been issued, and £2,200,000 paid-up £8 per share. The shares are quoted at about £34. The Liverpool Union Bank was established in 1835 and registered as a Limited in 1882. The subscribed capital is £3,000,000 in £100 shares; £600,000 is paid up (£20 per share). The shares are quoted at about £57. So far as the Union Bank shareholders are concerned they will receive eleven shares in Lloyds Bank for every six shares they have in the Union Bank, which is equivalent to one share and five-sixths of a Lloyds Bank shares for one share in the Union Bank.

The American Republican leaders clearly mean to make an electoral weapon of considerable importance in their arrangement with the European Powers and Japan of an "open door" in China. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, in an authorised interview, said that but for the action of the Washington Government the United States would have been shut out from trade advantages in any part of China which other nations might see fit to take into their possession. Now he adds: "Everything produced in the United States will permanently find its way into all parts of China. Our trade relations there in the future are assured. Not of the least importance is the fact that the permanency of cotton in China is secured. The trade in cotton goods is now very heavy in Manchuria, and is rapidly developing in that and other northern districts. Some idea of the vastness of the interests involved may be gained from the fact that while ten years ago our exports from the Pacific Coast to all countries, chiefly to the East, aggregated 26,000,000,dol, and five years ago to 42,000,000, dol, they now amount to over twice that sum.

Mr. W. A. Colley, Managing Director of W. A. Colley (Limited), of Sheffield, has written to the local Press pointing out that the words "Sheffield," "Warranted Sheffield," and "Sheffield made," are used to a far greater extent by foreign competitors than is generally realised. Mr. Colley says that an enormous trade is still carried on from continental ports to British colonies and foreign markets in cutlery and other goods fraudulently marked. He goes on to state that last summer the attention of his firm was drawn to certain German firms marking cutlery "Warranted Sheffield," and after considerable trouble they obtained evidence clearly implicating certain firms. Mr. Colley suggested that the Cutlers' Company should prosecute, but was informed that in addition to a personal contribution he must procure them certain guarantees, the whole sum being 75 per cent. of the estimated cost of prosecution. Under these circumstances Mr. Colley's firm decided to prosecute through their own solicitors, and in order to secure the guarantee and moral support of a large number of firms interested, he suggests that any manufacturer willing to guarantee any sum up to £10 should communicate with the firm or their solicitors. Mr. Colley points out that any of the firms who support this prosecution may have a similar case, and if unscrupulous traders see that many Sheffield firms are united and resolved to stop illegal practices, a great deal of the present false marking will stop.

The Anderson Shorthand Typewriter is a small, portable machine, invented to supplant the pencil systems of shorthand. The design is extremely simple. There are only 16 keys, although the whole 26 letters of the alphabet are controlled by them. They are arranged radially, in pairs, so that two keys can be operated at the same time by one finger, and all the keys can be employed simultaneously. By this arrangement a complete word may be written, in legible English, at one stroke. The shorthand notes are written on a narrow strip, which strip, as each word is written, moves upwards automatically, and when the notes are completed this strip is torn off and transcribed. In fact the work of the shorthand typewriter bears the same relation to one's correspondence as the notes of a shorthand clerk do at the present time. The advantages are, first, the case in learning, due to the absence of any rules or the necessity of mastering the intricacies of any pencil system of shorthand, and secondly, the ease with which anyone can read notes taken by themselves or any other operator, the notes being in legible English. By an ingenious arrangement of shift keys the scope of the 16 keys is vastly increased, so that a completely new arrangement of letters is brought into use or some of one set of letters may be combined with those of a second set. The learning of the key board can be easily mastered in about one hour's time. Once learnt an intelligent operator can, with daily practice, acquire a speed of about 100 words a minute in a few weeks, while within three months a speed of 180 words per minute has been attained. In Press work the machine has distinct advantages over any pencil system of shorthand, as the notes when written, being in English print, can be read by the compositor without the necessity of transcribing.

THE TREATMENT OF PLAGUE PATIENTS.

At the meeting of the Bombay Corporation on Thursday next Dr. N. H. Choksey's report of the cases of plague treated at the Arthur Road Hospital with Professor Lustig's serum during December 1899 will be submitted. It is as follows:—

The total number of plague patients admitted during December 1899 was 50. Of these 25 were treated with the serum and 25 by ordinary methods, every alternate case having been injected with the serum. Of the rest 4 patients suffered from plague without buboes or pneumonia and in whom diagnosis could not be verified till after death. One was a case of pneumonic plague that died before the disease could be diagnosed and there was one doubtful case that recovered. Of the 25 serum treated cases, 13 died and 12 recovered whereas the non-serum cases had 23 deaths and 2 recoveries only. The former included 4 moribund and 1 convalescent cases, as against 6 moribund and 1 convalescent in the latter.

The results for the month may be stated as ollowing:—

Serum cases 25—died 13, recovered 12; percentage of mortality, 52·00.

Non-serum cases 25—died 23, recovered 2; percentage of mortality, 92·00.

The observations with the alternate system now total 284 cases—142 serum cases, and 142 treated by ordinary methods. Of the former 93 have died and 49 recovered, whereas the latter shows 112 deaths and 30 recoveries. If, however, the 45 moribund cases that died and 6 convalescent that recovered in the serum cases be excluded from comparison and so also the 39 moribund that died and 11 convalescent that recovered in the non-serum cases the results would be as follows:—

Serum cases 91—died 48, recovered 43; percentage of mortality, 52·74

Non-serum cases 92—died 73, recovered 19; percentage of mortality, 79·34.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

DISADVANTAGES OF ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE.

Concerning the disadvantages one desires to write only of the less discussed evils of residence in the East; for we English with our native facility for grumbling in which, at least, we concede to the Anglo-Israelites, resemble the Jews of old and have so exhausted many of the topics as to have worn them threadbare. To discard at once references to the horrible heat and the no-less horrible insects, let us pass on to less familiar evils. One of the most annoying drawbacks to a happy life in India is to be found in the deplorable absence of all proper cooking. "A thousand 'bowarchis' I find, but a single cook I find not" would have been the exclamation of the wise man had he visited India. The absence of proper grates and ranges, the use of wood in lieu of coal, and the evils of cookery books, proper cooking untensils and a suitable kitchen may no doubt explain the state of the case. In fact it is wonderful, considering their means, that Indian cooks are able to manage as well as they do. But none the less the absolute result, independent of the relative drawbacks, is very deplorable. The absence of cleanliness, the omnipresence of ghee, and the terrible monotony of the menu are all very trying. This last feature is very observable in the puddings, of which your new cook will inform you he knows a countless variety. Alas! the proof of the pudding is in the eating; and this latter process soon convinces you that your new "bowarchi" spoke in the flowery language of Eastern hyperbole. His countless variety soon narrows down nearly to the pastry limits of 'brown custal' and sago pudding. The 'brown in the custal like charity is there to cover a multitude of sins in the shape of sour milk and ancient eggs. But if somewhat 'cabined and confined' in the matter of puddings the 'bowarchi' revels in every name and title that can proclaim a side dish. But what's in a name? After all but little in this case; for the substratum is always much the same. Some re-cooked meat in coloured gravy and sodden potato. Such dishes should be seen, but not touched.

The dull monotony of the amusements in all except a very few "sadr," stations is another serious disadvantage of Anglo-Indian life. You rise perhaps at six to partake in the doubtful pleasure of a morning ride, Brown, Jones Robinson and Miss Newcome and Mrs. Red Tape you eat chota hazri with them. You then return bathe and change your clothes. After breakfast and office work you bathe and change into flannels to drive to the gymkhana where you again meet the same people, you form the fourth in a set of tennis with Brown, Jones and Robinson, to be succeeded at dusk by badminton in an imperfectly lighted room with the same three with the addition of Miss Newcome and Mrs. Red Tape. At half past eight you crown your felicity by a dinner at the Red Tapes where previous experience has taught you to exercise a prudent discrimination in your choice of dishes. You take in Miss Newcome and you sit next Mrs. Red Tape, opposite yourself you see the well-known features—for Brown and Robinson. The conversation ranges over the accepted topics—the heat, the servants, and the long expected break of the monsoon. After the disappearance of the ladies the men yawn, smoke, drink whisky and settle down to fragmentary and listless sentences anent polo, cricket, dogs and transfers. Any considerable departure from these marked boundaries of orthodox talk is met with either refutation or indifference.

Officialdom hangs like a pall over the social atmosphere, which can never wholly free itself from its depressing influence. The apathy, too, which is the Hall mark of an English gentleman on all purely intellectual questions of no practical importance is strengthened by an additional mental inertial resulting from residence in the East. The acquirement of money or of pleasure are the main objects that are considered worthy of consideration; and the desire of forgetting the wearisome monotony of exile forces many Anglo-Indians into puerile pastimes, and stale buffoonery. Outside the social system there is practically no form of public amusement. In Europe the traveller can be always sure of finding many ways of amusing himself in any considerable town. In India, the wanderer, if he have no introductions to Society, will find his time hang very heavily on his hands. Except in four or five towns, there are no places of public amusement; no theatres, no concerts, no Egyptian Hall of Mystery' no Aquarium, no Music halls, no cafes, no chess playing automata, no picture galleries, no shooting galleries, no boats for hire, no piers, no niggers, no bathing machines, no esplanade no kiosks, no dancing saloons, no public houses; he can indeed order for himself a nautch (which is more or less improper), some wrestlers, acrobats or conjurors.

This reminds me that one of the disappointments of India is to be found in its conjurers. At Home one hears strange tales of Eastern jugglery. Men lounging in their comfortable chairs in London clubs, men, too, who bear no especial reputation for mendacity, tell the most astounding stories of mango trees springing up from nowhere, of men swarming up ropes hanging on nothing and so vanishing into space, and of swords plunged into baskets containing a man of shrieks and cries, of real blood, and of the almost immediate opening of an empty basket and the simultaneous appearance of the victim from the outskirts of the crowd. But like so many romances of the East, this, when tested in sober prose, turns out to be a vain delusion. The majority of the tricks admit of very easy solution, and the whole entertainment is inferior to that which can be witnessed in any provincial town at home. But the most serious loss of all is to be found in the subtle influence that the East exercises upon the physical, mental and moral stamina. The heat enervates the constitution, paralyses the activity of the intellect and saps the keenest of the moral and spiritual faculties.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

The returns of crushing for January, 1900, in the Ooregum Gold Mine, which gave an average of 5,359 ounces in 1898 and 5,107 ounces in 1899, has commenced the new year with a splendid jump, leaping into 6,000 ounces. The particulars of crushing 5,712 tons of stuff produced 4,233·76 ounces of gold, 3,832 tons of tailings yielded 462·25 ounces, and 6,318 tons of slimes treated by the cyanide process yielded 1,383·90 ounces, the total return being 6,081·91 ounces of gold against 5,598 ounces in December, 1899.

In the Nundydroog Mine the yield has also been going up for the past three months. The return for last month beats the December record by 161 ounces. The particulars are: 3,200 tons of quartz crushed produced 3,306·39 ounces of gold, and 5,211 tons of tailings treated by the cyanide process produced 618·67 ounces, the total being 3,295·06 ounces against 3,764 ounces in December.

In the Balaghat Mine 1,110 tons of quartz crushed yielded 945·59 ounces of gold, and 1,200 tons treated by the cyanide process produced 101·09 ounces the total, being 1,050·68 ounces against 1,088 ounces in December.

In the Nine Reefs Mine 1,450 tons of ore crushed yielded 328 ounces, and by the cyanide process 1 250 tons tailings 131 ounces, the total being 459 ounces compared with 449 ounces in December.

In the Road Block Mine 1,050 tons of ore crushed yielded 67 ounces of gold against 104 ounces from 1,250 tons in December. This is the newest mine in the field. The machinery for the erection of the cyanide house in connection with it has just been received from England.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

RAJKOT, Feb. 4.

The Lieutenant General Commanding the Bombay Forces, who had arrived here on the 2nd instant for the inspection of the troops, left for Bombay this morning. Yesterday he inspected the Rajkumars at their college and they escorted him in uniform on horseback to the memorial institute and other places.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar paid a visit to Gondsl on the 2nd instant, arriving there by special train in the afternoon. Splendid arrangements were made to receive the guest at the bazaar bungalow, the European guests being accommodated in the guest house. At about 4 o'clock his Highness presided at the prize-distribution in the Girasia College, where H. H. Sir Bhagwatsinhji delivered an excellent speech. H. H. the Maharaj Saheb left for Jetalsar at 10 p.m. the same day by special train.

Rao Bahadur Pragji Laxmidhar, police superintendent, Bhownugger State, and a resident of this place, has been distributing corn to the poor of his caste, the Chachurwedi Halai Modh Brahmins, through his brother Mr. Mayashanker.

H. H. Sir Waghji, Thakore Saheb of Morvi has made excellent arrangements for relieving his poor and famine-stricken subjects from starvation. Under his personal exertions and supervision the ryots are very nicely taken care of and his organization is declared to be capital in all quarters.

A serious accident occurred at the Virpur station yesterday. A child accidentally fell from a railway carriage and the mother jumped out with the result that she died instantly.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE PERSONAL IN THE WAR.

What strange glimpses into the realities of war you get from the little personal details you glean from the private letter, and the letters of the newspaper correspondents! Col. Paget, for instance, is described by one paper as having come out of the fight at Belmont with his khaki coat hanging in ribbons around him. These Pagets are a brave lot—so brave indeed, that they sometimes give you an idea of something approaching the daring *insouciance* of a French nobleman in the days when the guillotine was settling differences of opinion in Paris.

Everybody remembers the story of the great Paget who helped Wellington to win Waterloo. The cannon shot which took off the leg of Lord Uxbridge—as Lord Anglesea then was—had just passed over the withers of Copenhagen, Wellington's famous charger "By God! I've lost my leg," cried Uxbridge. "Have you, by God?" was Wellington's sympathetic reply. Colonel Arthur Paget went into the hottest fire the other day at Modder River, I hear, at the head of the Scots' Guards, smoking a cigar, and flicking his leg airily with a stick.

Here are a few more characteristic little personal incidents. The only son of Lord Claud Hamilton was saved from death by a flask in his breast pocket. Another and a sadder story is that of the two nephews of Lord Loch, who as High Commissioner, knows the country so well. One was in the Coldstreams, the other in the Grenadier Guards. As the latter was leading his men in a charge, he was met by a riderless horse; he recognised it as the horse of his brother. Perhaps it was this that finished him. He had been at work without food for twenty-four hours, and as he gave the word of command, he swooned and fell from his horse. He was carried off to the hospital, the War Office has been informed, but all trace of him has been lost. One brother killed, the other lost—it is a sad accumulation of tragedy in one family.

Lord de la Warr, who is acting as special correspondent of the *Globe*, and who has written very clever letters, too, has had a narrow escape. His horse was struck; he fell, and as he lay on the ground the Boers fired volley after volley at him. By a miracle he escaped unhurt.

THE CHURCHILLS.

The Churchill family are certainly supplying more than their quota of the people who have gone to the war. Mr. Winston Churchill—whose adventures are known and whose letters reveal really great power—is about to be joined by his brother, Mr. John Churchill. Lady Wimborne, his aunt, has four sons at the front. Lady Sarah Wilson, another aunt, is at Mafeking. Lord and Lady Edward Churchill's only son—one of the richest youngsters of his time—is just starting for the front, and, finally, the head of the family, the Duke of Marlborough, has volunteered and been accepted.

DICK-CUNYNGHAM.

There are few deaths in the war which have caused so profound and so universal a feeling of regret as that of Dick-Cunyngham. He was the very beau-ideal of the soldier, in appearance, in ancestry, in his own dauntless and prompt bravery, in his heritage of the good fighting Scotch blood, which has done so many great deeds in the military history of the country.

This is not the place to give the long record of his military service in detail; it extended over the big fighting interval that runs from 1872 till last week of this year and it covered all the great expeditions and the grim fighting in Afghanistan under Donald Stewart in 1879, and again in the historic march of Roberts to Candahar in 1880. It was while he was under Donald Stewart that he won his Victoria Cross, and it was never more gallantly fought for and deserved. It was at the battle for the Shilspur Pass, one of the tightest places in which the Army found itself during this campaign, and here is what happened (as told by Mr. Archibald Forbes): Major White, who had already earned many laurels in this campaign, led on the 92nd. Lieutenant Forbes, a young officer of the 92nd, heading the advance of his regiment, reached the summit, accompanied only by his colour-sergeant, when a band of Ghazis rushed on the pair, and the sergeant fell dead. As Forbes stood covering the body he was overpowered and slain. The sudden and bloody catastrophe staggered for a moment the soldiers following their officers; but Lieutenant Dick-Cunyngham rallied them immediately, and led them forward at breakneck speed. For this conduct he worthily received the Victoria Cross.

It will be seen from this account that Dick-Cunyngham was one of those men, who, in the desperate moment of a battle, when only a desperate man can rally the troops, is hovering between heroic advance or ignominious retreat. It is at such a moment that a great soul's greatness dazzles, inspires, overwhelms men.

It will be observed that the name of Sir George White is coupled in this account with that of Dick-Cunyngham. It is a curious coincidence that it was in this same campaign White also obtained his V.C.; and that again, after the lapse of all these years, the two comrades should be in the thick of the fight together. They have the further associations that White is full Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders, of which Dick-Cunyngham was in command.

WITH THE BOERS.

This was not Dick-Cunyngham's first experience of warfare with the Boers. He was in the Boer war of 1881, and was then Adjutant of the Gordons. As everybody knows, he was wounded at Elandslaagte, and, indeed so seriously, it was at first thought that his wife had made all her preparations to go on to South Africa to nurse him. And Dick-Cunyngham was man enough now to undertake anything that happened to him. A story of how he acted at Elandslaagte points out the man. He was struck by a bullet early in the charge, but as he lay wounded on the ground he called on his men to go on; and himself calmly took out his pipe and lit it; and remained smoking for hours until he was removed by the ambulance. He had no sooner recovered than he was again in the field, and he has died a heroic death as he would have wished, at the head of his men.

The Dick-Cunynghams have a double baronetcy in their family. The present holder of the title, Sir William Dick-Cunyngham, is the nephew of the brave fellow who has just died. He is eighth baronet as a Dick and tenth baronet as a Cunyngham. It arose from the concession which Sir James Dick, a Lord Provost of Edinburgh in the olden time, was able to obtain—a concession rarely given, especially in the case of born lords—namely, that the title should run in the female line. His elder daughter was thus heiress to a baronetcy in her own right. She married Sir William Cunyngham, and so the two names of the two baronetcies were merged in the same family.

THE FAMILY TRADITION.

The traditional bravery of the family is shown in the fact that Dick-Cunyngham's brother, Sir Robert' served through the Indian Mutiny in the 93rd Highlanders, while his two nephews the present baronet and his brother—are in the service. The baronet—good-looking, rich, a much soughtafter bachelor—is serving in the Black Watch. The other nephew is a subaltern in the Gordon Highlanders.

HIS SONS.

Quite as striking—quite as glorious in its way, was the death of Dick-Cunyngham's only son. He was out bathing with another boy, young Fraser, son of Lord Saltoun. Young Fraser was carried out of his depth. Little Dick-Cunyngham at once went to his rescue, saved Fraser but sank from exhaustion himself. Mrs. Dick-Cunyngham is a well-known figure in society—very pretty, very charming, very popular. She has now but a daughter left to her.

DICK-CUNYNGHAM'S APPEARANCE.

Dick-Cunyngham looked what he was. So much, indeed and so dramatically did his looks, air, and whole physique embody the ideal of the Highland soldier that artists again and again put him in their pictures—often without consulting him, and even without his knowledge. His Highland dress, with kilt and bonnet, his moustache almost white, bringing out into greater relief the complexion, bronzed by the suns of many climate and many campaigns, and his alert and brisk figure—all were as picturesquely complete as a portrait of a mountaineer warrior.

COLONEL STOPFORD.

There is a pathetic picture of the death of Colonel Stopford in one of those private letters home. He was struck down with a shell as he was advancing at the head of his regiment, rose to his knees again just uttered the one word "Help!" and then fell back dead.

He was one of the many officers who had a presentiment that he would never return to England. He said to one of his relations before starting, "I shall never come back again. The Boers are excellent shots and I shall make a good target." There probably was never a more popular officer in the Household Brigade. It appears that after he was struck he fell down, but managed to scramble on his knees, uttered a prayer, and fell back dead. Although not an acting member of the Guards' Dramatic Company, he always took great interest in the theatricals and was generally present, looking after the seating arrangements, and, in fact, making himself generally useful.

I have given several instances already of how obstinately even brave officers have been haunted by the presentiment of death. I have just heard that a well-known soldier, whose bravery is proverbial, was much upset by the fact that his picture fell down in his house the day before he started. However, up to the present, though his overcoat was riddled with bullets in a recent action, he has not been touched yet.

LORD AVA.

The death of Lord Ava has been a great shock to London society, and there is the deepest sympathy with his bereaved parents. He was a very fine fellow, especially in the fortitude with which he lived under not always auspicious stars. He at one time undertook the duties of the secretaryship of the Ranelagh, and was a familiar figure in the polo ground there. He bore in succession three names—he was Mr. Blackwood, then Lord Clandeboye, and finally Earl of Ava.

A STRANGE STORY OF BULLER.

The other day a curious incident occurred at General Buller's home. A parcel was delivered addressed General Sir Redvers Buller, G.C.B., V.C., which when opened revealed another package addressed Captain Redvers Buller, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles. This was opened, and what did it contain? Can anyone guess? A medal with three clasps given for the Red River Expedition. The Red River Expedition was in 1867, was fought against rebels in Canada, and, though bloodless, was admirably organised. Lord Wolseley commanded for the first time, and it was General Buller's first campaign. Thirty-three years afterwards! The War Office are evidently set against undue precipitation in the distribution of decorations.

SIR GEORGE WHITE AT HOME.

Nowhere have the incidents of the campaign been followed with more breathless interest than in the beautiful valley of the Braid in County Antrim, where is situated Sir George's ancestral home, "Whitehall." It lies about half a mile from a little village rejoicing in the typically Irish name of Broughshane, and is the residence of the General's two sisters, who live a quiet life, playing the part of ladies bountiful in the parish, where, naturally, they are much beloved. The house is surrounded by magnificent old trees, and possesses an oldfashioned garden while another feature is a charming pond, with a little island in the centre, approached by a path which slopes down from the grounds immediately surrounding the house.

The 'Gin'ral," as he is called by the villagers, has been for many years so busy a man in his profession, that his visits to Whitehall, with Lady White and his family, have necessarily been rather infrequent. But on more than one occasion, his home-comings have been made the opportunity for such demonstrations on the part of the villagers as are only to be seen in Ireland.

Very few people are aware that the day of Sir George White's misfortune, largely consequent on the stampede of the mules, at Nicholson's Nek, was also that of his silver wedding. Such, however, is the case, and though afterwards he telegraphed to Lady White that he "hadn't forgotten the day," he said he was "very sad." A small Dulwich schoolboy, by-the-way, recently posted Sir George a briar pipe, accompanied solely by the blotted inscription, "For the hero of Ladysmith."

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.

Sir George Arthur, who has been acting as a recruiting sergeant for Lord Chesham's Yeomanry, is a well-known member of London society. He was born in 1800, and is the eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Arthur and of Lady Elizabeth Arthur, who has now married, as her second husband, the Rev. Ernest Dugmore, vicar of Parkstone, Dorset. Lady Elizabeth is a member of the Kinnoull family, and as a consequence Sir George can claim as his cousins Georgina Lady Dudley, Helen Lady Forbes of Newe, and the Duchess of Atholl. He married in 1898 Mrs. Raymond Yates.

Sir George is one of those versatile beings characteristic of our times. He has in turn played the parts of an undergraduate at Christ Church, an officer in the 2nd Life Guards, a courtier, a City man, a journalist, and now is proprietor of a cigar shop not far from Piccadilly. The late Princess Mary of Teck showed a marked liking for Sir George, and he was constantly in attendance on her; indeed, often acted as an unpaid equerry to her and her daughter, before the latter became Duchess of York. Not long ago he wrote an article on the Church Question for one of the Reviews, and recently an ably written article of his appeared in the "Daily Mail," on the subject of the experiences of his uncle, the late Sir Bartle Frere, in South Africa. Sir George Arthur has a brother and a married sister, Mrs. Darby, whose daughter will be one of the debutantes of the coming season. He is short and slight, with the dark hair that is an attribute of the Hay family; and with his dark skin, raven black hair, and brown eyes, might easily pass for a Spaniard.

BACK TO THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir Charles Parsons, who has gone to the Cape to take the post of commanding officer of the R.A. on Lord Roberts' staff, saw his first battle in South Africa and against the Boers, in 1881. He was one of the two lieutenants in charge of the two guns that Colley brought into action at the fight on the Ingogo river. The other subaltern was Lieutenant Rundle, now Sir Leslie Rundle, late chief of the staff of the Sirdar, and now employed on the headquarter staff at the War Office. At the Ingogo the young officers served their guns with extreme difficulty. The cannon and their carriages were "plastered white with lead" from the splashes of the Boer bullets.

Parsons and Rundle worked together again in Egypt, where in 1878 Parsons, with a small force and under most difficult conditions, captured and held Gedaref against the Dervishes. Rumour says that he did not get on very well with Kitchener. However this may be, his services at Gedaref were at that time passed over very lightly, and his well-earned knighthood was long delayed. By a curious chance he is to serve now on the same staff as the masterful ex-Sirdar, and against his own old opponents of 1881.

LORD DENBIGH.

Lord Denbigh, the Colonel of the Honourable Artillery, who is finding the men from his corps to work the battery of quick-firers supplied by the City, learnt his business as a gunner in the Royal Artillery. He was a lieutenant in the battery which at Tel-el-Kebir galloped forward as the Arab trenches were stormed, and drove over both ditch and rampart. One gun remained in the ditch, wrecked by a shattered wheel. The other five came into action on the mound behind the rampart, shelling the retreating Egyptians. The first gun was laid by young Feilding, now Lord Denbigh. His target was a train that was moving out of the station on the railway in the rear of the works. It was a fair hit, and the bursting shell derailed a carriage and blocked the line, by which, otherwise, some hundreds of Egyptians would have escaped instead of being made prisoners.

CAPTAIN MCCALMONT.

Mr. Harry McCalmont, M.P., who goes to the war as Colonel of the Warwickshire Militia, bears certain resemblance to the Prince of Wales, although of a very superficial kind. Still, the likeness has deceived people before now. On one occasion, when the Prince and himself were both staying at Belvoir one of the ladies of the house, coming upon Mr. McCalmont suddenly, made him a most elaborate courtesy. At another house, where they were shooting together, a friend came up to one of them, hit him hard on the back, and said, "That was a jolly bad shot of yours, old man!" Whether the Prince—for he was the "old man" addressed in such familiar fashion—or the "friend" was the more astonished at the incident is an open question.

AS SPORTSMAN.

Member for the Newmarket division of Cambridgeshire—from which he ousted Sir George Newnes at the last election—Mr. McCalmont is well-known as a turf magnate. But he is a good deal more than that; he is emphatically a sportsman, and the two do not always go together. Years before he became a millionaire by the inheritance of his uncle's great wealth, he developed a keenness for sport to which he has held to this day. To look at the rather portly frame of the Squire of Cheveley, it is not easy to realise that he was at one time a flying forward at the Association game of football, or that he twice rowed at Henley for the Ladies' Plate in the Eton Eight, and on the second occasion stroked the Light Blues to victory. One of the proudest trophies of his athletic days, fixed over his study door, is the oar with which he rowed on the second occasion.

FOOTBALL.

On football he always was, and still is, intensely keen. Needless to say, though he has figured in many a hardfought game under Association rules, his keenness nowadays is as a spectator. It is, perhaps, not generally known that it is owing to his initiation and energy that the Army Football Association was founded, and the competition for the Army Challenge Cup instituted. That the triumphs of his school days are near his heart is shown by the selection for his racing colours—which the successes of Isinglass made so conspicuous and popular on the turf—of the light blue and scarlet jacket, which is a replica of the field football shirt at Eton, while the white cap that goes with the racing-jacket is identical with the most coveted badge of all "wet-bobs," the distinctive white cap of the Eton eight.

YACHTING.

Mr. McCalmont is a very keen yachtsman. At the time he was a subaltern in a marching regiment, before he exchanged into the Scots Guards, he did a good deal of small-rater sailing in the Solent. He made a long cruise a couple of years back in his splendidly appointed steam yacht *Giralda*—built at a cost of £100,000—which was subsequently purchased for use as a fast cruiser by the Spanish Government, on the outbreak of hostilities with America. Mr. McCalmont is a capital shot, and his preserves at Cheveley are noted for the grand show of birds; in fact, the shooting is one of the best managed in the United Kingdom. It may be mentioned that the game killed at Cheveley is all given away, partly in the neighbourhood, but mainly to London and district hospitals. Every year, however, four hundred brace of pheasants are sent to the Scots Guards, as a Christmas present from the ex-officer to his old regiment.

THE TURF.

Mr. McCalmont took to the turf from the movement of his accession to fortune. The jacket of the Cheveley squire was first seen on a racecourse in 1888. A horse called Timothy, with which he won the Ascot Gold Cup, was his first winner of any importance. He also owned a real good horse in Suspender, who won the Royal Hunt Cup, but his greatest turf triumphs came from the magnificent Isinglass who up to now holds the record for having won the largest amount of money ever gained by any one horse, and who is one of the most distinguished of the little band of eight horses who have won the great treble event of the Two Thousand, the Derby, and the St. Leger.

AN UNEXPECTED FORTUNE.

Young McCalmont came into his immense fortune in a most unexpected manner. On the day he left London to attend his uncle's funeral he said to a friend, "He may have left me a thousand." As a fact, he got three millions sterling. By a special proviso, the money was tied up for five years, by which time it had, of course, largely accumulated. The expected recipients of the fortune were General Hugh McCalmont, M.P. (who was once in the 7th Hussars, and subsequently commaded the 4th Dragoon Guards) Colonel J. M. McCalmont, M.P. (who commands the Antrim Militia), and the late Lord Cairns. The first two did benefit under the will, but Lord Cairns was quite left out, though it was supposed he would get a million. The deceased uncle made his vast wealth in the Belfast linen trade, and his sister married the first Lord Cairns.

Captain McCalmont spends his money generously but discreetly, and objects to being charged unheard of prices for asparagus on the Riviera merely because he is a triple millionaire. He starts for South Africa from Colchester, whence he sees Miss Miller, his first wife, whose father, General Miller, lived there. His present wife—who goes with him as far as the Cape—is a daughter of Sir Henry de Bathe. Hence he is a brother-in-law of Lady Crossley, Mrs. Harry Lawson, and Mrs. Langtry.

LORD LOVAT.

Lord Lovat, who takes out a troop of 150 Scotch gillies to South Africa—the ponies will be generously supplied by Lord Tweedmouth—is chief of Clan Fraser, and head of one of the oldest families in Scotland, and he is amongst the few Scotch nobles who are devoted Roman Catholics. The Highlanders will all be mounted on tough little ponies. They are a very hardy body, used to long marches in their rocky Highlands. They are deadly shots, and they will possess great mobility. In appearance, Lord Lovat is tall and good-looking, with fine eyes.—'M. A. P."

THE NEW FRENCH GUN.

The new French gun about which there appears to be so much mystery has been tried at the manœuvres in Chalons, and a description of it will be interesting, although the French press has been kept silent about it. The model is known as No. 75, and is constructed on the Deport system, which has already been largely adopted on the French men-of-war. The gun is made of nickelled steel, and it closes with a screw. The gun carriage has, first, a hydro-pneumatic brake, and, secondly, a powerful spring. Both act simultaneously and affect the recoil in such a manner that once the end of the carriage has been fixed in to the ground the piece remains absolutely stationary and stable. Two men are required to serve each piece, and they are seated on each side of the gun; the left-hand man charges and closes the gun, the one on the right points and fires. They are protected by sheets of steel fixed on each side of the mouthpiece, and capable of resisting a plated lead bullet weighing 0.45oz. (15 grammes) travelling at the rate of over 1,800ft.(600 metres) per second. The gun is mounted on a cradle capable of being turned around a vertical axis. This enables not only a change in position for pointing without touching the butt, but for quick fire with shrapnels the position can be gradually changed, similar to that of the Maxims; and thus one single 75 gun can be made to cover a field equal to 4,852 acres (two hectares). Fifteen shots can be fired per minute, but at Chalons 24 blank shots were made per minute. Naturally there is less recoil with blank shot than with a normal charge and shell. The ammunition chest is fixed wheel for wheel with the gun, and not behind it as in the old models 80 and 90. The man serving the gun who at the same time adjusts the fuse, stands covered by the chest when the piece is in action; the front of the chest is also protected by a steel plate. Two kinds of projectiles are used—namely, (1) a melinite shell for stationary objects, walls, houses, &c., and (2) a steel shrapnel charged at the back. The shell, which contains 250 to 300 balls, in exploding at Chalons set up such thick clouds of smoke as effectually to prevent the enemy from seeing or aiming.—"Globe."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Candleshoe, 2,460 tons, Captain J Lush, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Barry, (3rd January,) with a cargo of coal.

The s s Arion, 1,823 tons, Captain W Clough, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, (11th January,) with a cargo of 106,916 cases of kerosine oil.

The B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain H A Sharpe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 3rd February, via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Southey, Captain Price, and 92 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 989 tons, Captain J MacLean, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs A Brown, Mrs MacMain, Mr Mahomedbhoy, wife and brother, Jainaboo and sister, Major Altrie, and 100 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 6.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Nizam	3011	Eliot	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Gulf of Trinidad	1194	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Shandon	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Shannon	2389	Chellew			P & O Co
Onda	3410	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Nawab	3041	Crebbin			T M & Co
P Wilhelm Jh bque	685	Gopveen	Gren		L & Co
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner			M M & Co
Nurani	2470	Sandilands			P M & Co
Glozindi	1618	Patrick			M M & Co
Ooloibaria	3429	Gray			M M & Co
Tonkin	2327	Yaquier			M M & Co
Candleshoe	2460	Lush			R S & Sons
Arion	1823	Clough			Mentzhoff
Amra	170	Sharpe			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Madeline	1532	Rasmussen	Kobe	17-2	C Eduljee
B	Paramatta	2854	Symons	China	15-2	P & O Co
a	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	5-2	W & G & Co

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Boers have undoubtedly developed unexpected military qualities in more than one direction since the campaign began. Whether this is due to an innate military instinct or to the introduction of a foreign element may be doubted; if the latter, then the instructors have found apt pupils. A noticeable sign of improved discipline is the manner in which they have frequently of late reserved their fire when themselves under a heavy shell fire until our troops have been committed to the assult. A triumph of fire discipline learnt in two months! Their intrenchments too are a lesson in themselves. Not content with sitting behind a boulder on the top of a kopje they now construct trenches in the open, scientifically planned and completed with bomb-proof cover and obstacles such as abattis and barbed wire entanglements. They even place wire across the approaches connected with electric bells to give alarm to the piquets. The foreign element is probably also responsible for their late adoption of the offensive, and for the vigour with which it was carried out. These are not enemies to be lightly regarded.

The 12-pounder quick-firing garrison artillery gun of 12 cwt. has, by the ingenuity of Lieutenant Anderson, R. A., been adapted for service in the field by mounting it on the 25-pounder B. L. gun-carriage. As these guns have a range of 10,000 yards and can fire Lyddite shell, they will be a most useful addition to our force of artillery in South Africa. Some of the daily papers at once informed their readers that the above gun can be used as a field gun, whereas it is neither a field gun nor a gun of position. The gun itself weighs 5 cwt. more than our 15-pounder field gun, which weighs only 7 cwt., and it is about 13 feet long, or 5 feet longer than the 15-pounder. Lastly, being mounted on the heavy carriage of the 25-pounder B. L. gun, it cannot possibly come within the category of field artillery.

As its projectile weighs only 12 pounds it cannot notwithstanding its long ranging power, be termed a "gun of position," which is a piece of ordnance which throws a heavy projectile 3000 or 4000 yards beyond field gun range, and possesses sufficient mobility not only to accompany an army on the march, but is capable of being moved without difficulty to a new position during the progress of a battle should such change be necessary. On the other hand, a field gun must be capable of moving at a very rapid pace over almost any country, consequently there are limits to its weight and length. It is absolutely untrue that the Boer field guns proper have shown any superiority of fire over our 15-pounder, and so far the Boer field artillery has had no opportunity of proving that it can manœuvre at a trot or a gallop over very rough country. When such opportunity occurs our horse and field gunners need have no fear of the result of an artillery duel with Boer field guns.

Without any intention of discouraging the excellent proposal of forming a body of Imperial Yeomanry for service in South Africa a word of caution may not be out of place. It may earnestly be hoped that every effort will be made to supply pasture-fed horses, instead of English stable-fed hunters. The latter will probably be useless in a month. Those who remember the sorry sight of the men of a heavy cavalry regiment in Natal in the last war leading their horses on the march, they being absolutely unable to carry their riders, will endorse this. The English horses will arrive in South Africa at the worst season of the year for horse sickness, which attacks imported stabled horses much more severely than it does country-breds or grass-fed horses. Pasture fed horses can be procured to almost any extent from Canada, New Zealand, and Egypt. India too could supply a large number, and the princes and nobles of that country have freely offered their help in this matter. But a more readily available supply still can be procured in South Africa itself. A writer in "The Times" of the 9th inst., states that last month he was offered 15,000 Basuto ponies for £15 each, capable of carrying a twelve stone man with his accoutrements. What has the War Office done in this matter?

Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, the French officer who is with General Joubert, addressed a letter to a friend from Lorenzo Marques, which has found its way into the French press. He had been preceded, he says, by five German officers, but would endeavour to justify French military repute. Incredible things were happening, and he to k credit to himself for having divined the situation. His view is that Sir Redvers Buller's right plan would have been to concentrate on the Orange River to invade the Free State which was deprived of its defensive force, and aided by the lines from Cape Town to Bloemfontein and Kimberley, to crush the Orange Free Staters, and take Joubert in the rear if he persisted in his operations in Natal, or otherwise to force the Boer commandoes to retire upon Pretoria. Something like this was, of course, the original plan of campaign from which unfortunate circumstances have turned us. The colonel concludes by saying that he is doing his best to serve France were he is, and that the business in hand is to tear the whole of South Africa from our empire. Quite correctly, he ends by saying that he has embarked upon an adventure.

Whatever may have gone wrong to Generals Gatacre and French credit is certainly due. Their activity and minor successes in the northern districts of Cape Colony have unquestionably relieved the tension of the suspense caused by the unavoidable inaction of the British commanders in Natal and on the western border. If their operations are subsidiary to those of the larger forces under Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Methuen, they are nevertheless both important in themselves, and eminently useful in the lessons they teach. Of these lessons, the chief one beyond all question is that the force possessing the greatest mobility has an overmastering advantage.

The parliamentary return showing the strength of the principal maritime Powers, of which we printed a summary last week, scarcely deserves the wholesale condemnation which has been showered upon it by a section of the press. These returns are distinctly useful within certain limits, and it is not so vital a matter, as some critics are pleased to contend, that obsolete ships are still allowed to figure in the lists. Our Naval Intelligence Department cannot justly be taxed with magnifying the British fleet by an undue inclusion of useless vessels, this process being common to the return as a whole. Our old broadside ironclads for example, are certainly no weaker than several of the French and Russian battleships still reckoned in the tables, except on the ground that the main armament of these older British ships consists of muzzle-loaders. It would be well to see these ships eliminated, but it would be entirely illogical to do so and not to omit simultaneously foreign battleships of the seventies, which cannot by any possibility rank in the first line of defence.

The "Morning Post," commenting on this parliamentary return, says: "Though the return contains useful information, it is none the less to be regretted that such papers should be published under the sanction of Parliament. To the man who knows anything about naval matters they give no new information. To the general public they are entirely misleading. In the eyes of many people one ship is just the same as another, and there is a tendency to rely on numbers alone. It is difficult to see the value of such returns in any case, for the information contained in them is quite insufficient to afford means of judging as to the fighting value of different ships. Indeed, this is a matter where it is most difficult to arrive at a decisive opinion, as so many factors are involved. If such returns are to be published, however, they should certainly exclude from the list of British warships a number of vessels which no one would think of sending into action on any terms whatever."

There is another point which may be worth consideration. However keen our Yeomen may be, however good shots and good riders, yet they will find themselves when on service in South Africa under absolutely novel conditions. Not to dwell on the want of experience of camp life in a tropical country, they will find themselves confronted with an enemy accustomed to live on the veldt and ride and shoot from boyhood. How is our stout-hearted but inexperienced Yeoman to compete with the "slim" Boer on his own ground? There is only one way, and that is by putting himself under the guidance of those as sharp-witted and as much at home in the field as the Boer himself. In other words there should be a considerable leaven of Colonial mounted men in every troop or section of the Yeomanry. If this is done, and the regiment is fortunate enough to come under the hands of General French, we may be sure that it will soon be in a condition to give a good account of itself.

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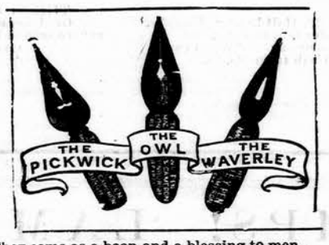

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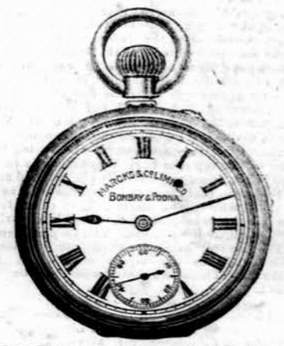

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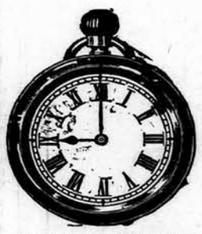

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